

DRY FORCES SEE BIG VICTORY
IN RULING BARRING LIQUOR
FROM ALL AMERICAN SHIPS

President Directs Its Enforcement by Treasury and Shipping Board Heads—Foreign Companies Expected to Contest Order With Injunction Proceeding

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Leaders of law enforcement sentiment and officials charged with enforcing the dry laws today greeted the decision of the Attorney-General that it is unlawful for American ships, government-owned or privately owned, to sell or transport liquor anywhere, and for foreign vessels to transport it within the three-mile limit, as the greatest victory since the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Act became operative.

The opinion emphasizes the fact that when the people of the United States voted to outlaw the liquor traffic they meant that it be done away with wherever the jurisdiction of this country extended, and they were convinced in doing so that commercialism was not to take precedence over morality.

By this sweeping opinion of Harry M. Daugherty, the Attorney-General, the bars against smuggling liquor into the United States are raised still higher. It will not be so easy in the future for alcoholic beverages to find their way from ships to land and it was said at the prohibition enforcement office that this decision would have a salutary effect on enforcement officers all over the country.

Ruling Based on Supreme Court

Mr. Daugherty quoted copiously from opinions of the United States Supreme Court on the liquor questions to substantiate his view, and in the face of this it is thought it would be futile for American or foreign shipping interests to attempt to upset the ruling in the courts. However, it is understood that foreign shipping interests are planning to contest the ruling in the courts.

Their first attempt would be to obtain an injunction making the opinion inoperative pending final adjudication by the courts. Mr. Daugherty said that his department would co-operate to the fullest extent in order that there may be speedy consideration and decision by the highest tribunal.

Orders are being forwarded to all Government-owned ships by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the Shipping Board, to stop selling liquor, and Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, is preparing similar orders for privately-owned ships operating under the American flag. This action was directed by President Harding in transmitting a copy of the Attorney-General's opinion to these department chiefs.

It was the sale of liquor for beverage purposes on the Shipping Board vessels that brought the question before the Attorney-General. Mr. Mellon had asked the Attorney-General to rule on the question, as a result of widespread protest against the Government itself selling liquor at sea, while enforcing prohibition on land.

Ships Are American Territory
Mr. Daugherty's decision points out that the American laws follow the flag everywhere in the world. Ships operated under the American flag are considered American territory quite as much as land, and he holds that this country possesses full power to make laws governing the three-mile zone that will protect the people and laws of this country.

The opinion caused considerable stir in official quarters here. News that the opinion had been handed down reverberated through all departments. There was a hurried conference between President Harding, Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, and Messrs. Daugherty and Mellon. Mr. Lasker also visited the White House.

Mr. Lasker said he had no doubt the court would grant foreign shipowners injunctions, pending final outcome of the test case in the Supreme Court. He predicted that if the court upholds the opinion of the Attorney-General the foreign interests will find ways of circumventing the law.

He termed the opinion a "severe blow" to the American Merchant Marine, saying that Seattle and Portland would be handicapped in their race with Vancouver for trade, and he thought that some ships would go to Montreal instead of New York. He said he would not be surprised if foreign shipping interests maintained liquor supply ships just outside the three-mile limit to furnish wet goods for foreign ships outward bound, and inward bound foreign ships would dispose of their liquor on reaching the three-mile zone.

More Optimistic Opinion

However, those who insist on law enforcement are of the opinion that the ruling will not be so damaging to American trade as Mr. Lasker would have believed. It is held that American ships will follow the trade, and liquor has been merely incidental to the voyage. Besides no great diversion of shipping to Canadian ports on the Atlantic seaboard is expected, in view of the lack of facilities in that area, the fact that the St. Lawrence River is frozen part of the year, and the fact that Canadian ports would be out of the way for tourists headed to or from the United States. The shipping of the world will go wherever there is commerce and that will bring it to the United States regardless of the side issue of liquor carrying.

Undoubtedly the Daugherty opinion makes the prohibition issue at the coming elections keener. It is another blow to the liquor traffic that will strengthen the hands of the dry candidates for Congress.

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Lasker Order Dries
Ships in Home Ports

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following order was issued today to all Shipping Board vessels by Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board:

Under a ruling by Attorney-General Daugherty the sale, transportation or possession of liquor on ships entering American territorial waters is prohibited by law. By direction of the President I instruct you to make sure that all intoxicating liquors in the possession of ships operated by you for the Government, and all liquors owned by officers and members of the crew thereof, be removed and surrendered to the proper officials representing the Treasury Department immediately where such ships are in their home ports, and thereafter there must be no liquor on ships. If any officer or member of the crew, either on passenger or cargo ships, be found thereafter to possess liquor on the ships he shall be immediately removed permanently from the service and his violation of the law reported to the proper district attorney.

BRITISH VIEWS
ON NEW RULING

Many Points of International Law Raised by America's Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The United States Attorney-General's ruling, reported here this morning, that foreign vessels may not bring liquor within the three-mile zone, either as ship's stores or otherwise sealed, raises many important points of international law. Legal experts here interviewed on behalf of The Christian Science Monitor believe that if the United States Supreme Court upheld Mr. Daugherty's ruling when the British shipping interests brought a test case, it would be an infraction of the well-established doctrine that, provided a vessel does not abuse a nation's hospitality by using the goods she carries in a manner contrary to law, the host has no right to restrict her freedom to carry what she likes in her hold, as it would constitute interference with the sovereignty of the nation under whose flag she was sailing. Any change in this custom, they believe, could only be properly effected by an international convention.

NEW LIGHT IS THROWN ON PLAN
TO ACCEPT REPARATION DYES

Washington Sees Purpose to Settle Priority Right Rather Than Pay Expenses of Rhine Army

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The idea that the dyes to be obtained from Germany by the United States under an agreement recently reached will go far in meeting the expenses of maintaining the army of occupation on the Rhine is rejected in well-informed circles here.

As a matter of fact calculations show that the quantity of dyes available for the United States would be in practice negligible, hardly enough in money value to meet the interest on the \$265,000,000 due the United States from Germany in payment of the expenses of the army of occupation.

German dyes produced in 1920 were valued at 135,000,000 gold marks, or about \$48,000,000. By the terms of the Treaty of Versailles the Reparations Commission has an option on 25 per cent of the annual German production. This would amount annually to about \$12,000,000 or \$15,000,000 worth. The value of the American share could not, consequently, exceed \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 a year.

If the United States selected dyes that would not compete with the products of the American dye industry the possible American share in the reparation dyes would be still less. As the Treaty has been administered by the Reparations Commission the 25 per cent option has been held to mean, not 25 per cent of the German total production selected at will, but rather 25 per cent of each type or color of dye.

If consideration is given to the American dye industry in selection and distribution of the German dyes, in accordance with the policy of protection established in the tariff bill, not more than \$6,000,000 worth of dyes could be absorbed annually by the

PRESIDENT LIKELY
TO URGE BROADER
REPARATION VIEW

May Ask Senate When It Meets to Make Provision for American on Allied Commission

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Indications that the Administration may suggest to the Senate the advisability of an American representative on the Reparations Commission were given yesterday at the White House.

Since it will be several weeks before the Senate convenes, it was declared that President Harding was not ready to make known his views upon the subject of American representation on the commission, but it was stated that the Administration was deeply interested in the rejuvenation of Europe and would work in accordance with any proper plan for international betterment that could be worked out. The President, it was explained, was without authority in the matter of American participation in reparations discussion or in any proposed adjustment of the foreign debt. American representation on the Commission, it was said, was purely a matter for the Senate, while Congress retained its authority over the method of disposing of the foreign debt questions.

President Harding was represented as being deeply impressed with the deliberations of the American Bankers Association in New York, but to feel that the suggestion advanced there for the appointment of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to the Reparations Commission was not ripe for consideration so far ahead of the convening of the Senate.

It was made known officially at the White House, in connection with the general discussion of European rehabilitation, that the United States was playing a far greater part in the general effort to bring about a better international economic situation than has been generally appreciated.

SOVIET OBJECTS TO
FOREIGN CONCESSIONS

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—It is reported in diplomatic and commercial circles that the preliminary agreement providing for the complete restoration for 99 years of the title rights of the Russian Asiatic Consolidated, Ltd., has been blocked, and that it is unlikely to be ratified in its present form by the central executive committee which has been considering the question for weeks. The opposition developed among Soviet leaders who are against granting such extensive concessions to foreign capitalists long before Leonid Krassin, Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade and Commerce, signed the preliminary with Leslie Urquhart of London in Berlin on Sept. 10, and this has increased since. The Premier, Nikolai Lenin, is intensely interested in the subject, and it is understood, opposes the agreement as it now stands.

GREEK APPEAL TO AMERICA

ATHENS, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—The Greek representatives in the Greek Chamber of Deputies have called President Harding and the American Congress, asking them to use their good offices in an effort to secure effective guarantees for the protection of the Greek, Armenian, and other Christian populations in eastern Thrace in the event that the Greeks evacuate the Province.

More American Troops
Leaving German Soil

Coblenz, Oct. 7.—DEPARTURE of Casual Detachment No. 49, comprising two officers and 50 men, who are to sail from Hamburg on the steamship Reliance about the middle of the present month, will leave the American forces in Germany at a strength of 115 officers and 1000 men. Major Henry T. Allen, commanding the American forces, also has charge of the French Occupational Troops, numbering 244 officers and 5000 men.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC
CRISIS IN GERMANY
COMING TO CLIMAX

Signs Said to Be Similar to Those Which in History Precede Great Changes

Whether is Germany tending? Printing presses work overtime turning out paper marks, prices are mounting, the budget is all awry, get the Government spends large sums on public projects. Each day postpones the crisis but its acuteness is never lessened. To understand the situation it is necessary to examine the elements of which it is comprised. The following is the last of three articles from the pen of our staff correspondent, who has made a close study of the problem. Two previous articles appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Oct. 5 and 6, respectively.

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Nothing has been done here to keep the price of food and clothing within the reach of the masses. There is no conservation of the food supply by the Government or by any responsible authority. There has gone and is going into the manufacture of alcoholic beverages food that might well have been put to the real need of the people. There has been talk of "rationing" and of "rationing," but it has amounted to nothing more than talk. If anything has been done it is not apparent.

When food is spoken of, many Germans say they pin their hopes on the forthcoming potato crop. This is an important crop here. When there have been happenings of great moment, usually they have come about the time of the potato harvest, and it appears that the extent of this harvest has had no little influence in determining the thought of the people in so far as their sense of plenty or of limitation and want were concerned. However, the fact remains that the potato crop bountiful or scant, many Germans have little or no money with which to buy food at the prices which are charged now. To them the seeming difficulties of their position are accentuated by the fact that prohibitive taxes are levied on fuel, and coal is difficult to obtain, even if one has the money to pay for it, since industry has the first call on the available supply.

Disorders in Silesia
Thus with racial prejudices and antagonisms lying just under the surface with distrust on one hand, misunderstanding on the other, many Germans are entering the winter face to face with hunger and cold. Already demonstrations have occurred in Upper Silesia and other parts of Germany. Shops have been looted and there have been shootings. Even in Berlin there have been minor disturbances. These, all of them, can be regarded only as signs. They are nothing more or

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TURKISH DEMANDS
EMBRACED REGION
BEYOND MARITZA

Authentic Information Shows the Kemalists Did Not Stop Short of That River

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
By CRAWFORD PRICE

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Short of an actual outbreak of hostilities, the Near Eastern situation could scarcely be more serious than it stands today while the Allied and Turkish generals face one another in a deadlock at Mudania and conversations upon the future of the Anglo-French entente, and perhaps the peace of Europe depend are proceeding in Paris between Lord Curzon and Raymond Poincaré.

The ministers derived sufficient information from the decipherable portions of General Harrington's wireless despatch on Thursday night to convince them that the negotiations at Mudania had taken a turn for the worse, but did not realize the full gravity of the position until cable confirmation came to hand yesterday morning. This clearly indicated a considered attempt of the Turks to defy the Allies, and it became necessary for the British Government to ascertain precisely where France stands. Hence Lord Curzon's sudden departure for Paris. In the meantime the threat of the Turks to resume liberty of action, to which reference is made hereafter, was already in force, so that while a military move on their part is improbable it is well within the bounds of possibility.

Sudden Turkish Demand

To the published information that a sudden demand by the Turks for an unconditional cession of "Thrace at once" had been sprung upon the Mudania conference, I am able to add the following information, which I believe is exclusive and which I accept as authentic.

Although there was a characteristic delay in getting down to solid business the conversations proceeded fairly satisfactorily till Wednesday evening, thus affording some basis for the optimistic reports which reached London, though none whatsoever for that piece of journalistic enterprise which announced that an accord had been reached and a protocol actually signed.

On Thursday morning, however, simultaneously with Ankara's ambiguous agreement to attend the peace conference—Ismet Pasha appeared with a cut and dried set of terms which he flung at the assembled allied generals more or less in the shape of an ultimatum. The demand for Thrace at once was the least of it. Ismet declared the Turks must have immediate possession and extend their area of occupation across the Maritza; instead of stopping short of that river. Furthermore, far from being satisfied with the Allies' taking over the civil administration until the final settlement, he proposed to limit control by interallied missions to a period of two weeks and insisted that the occupation be carried out by an unlimited number of Turkish gendarmes.

Consent to this latter proposal would, of course, permit transport of the entire Nationalist Army to Thrace, but General Harrington had scarcely recovered from the shock before Ismet

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BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGREE
TO RETURN THRACE TO TURKS
ONLY AFTER SIGNING TREATY

Sultan of Turkey Again Said to Have Abdicated

By The Associated Press
London, Oct. 7.

A REPORT that Sultan Muhammad VI of Turkey has abdicated was received early this afternoon by the Russian delegation here in a wireless dispatch from Moscow. There is no confirmation of the report, but Moscow is believed to be in close communication with Constantinople and Ankara.

The Moscow dispatch, which repeated a message from Ankara, said that upon his abdication the Sultan named as his successor his cousin, Abdul Medjid Effendi, who will be known as Medjid II.

Since the successful campaign of the Turkish Nationalist Army against the Greeks there have been several reports of the abdication of Sultan Muhammad VI, and press dispatches have continued to intimate his intention of giving way in favor of his cousin, Abdul Medjid Effendi.

It is pointed out that the British and Italian representatives declared it would be necessary to consult their Governments, but one of the most interesting facts about the development is that, despite the character of the demands, Franklin Bouillon insisted that they were reasonable and urged their immediate acceptance on behalf of France upon General Charpy.

However France and Italy may choose to regard this new flagrant act of Ottoman defiance, it can be taken for granted that the British authorities will not lie down to it. But before we pursue the possible consequences it will be well to seek out its causes. The development is somewhat startling, even in the realms of Oriental diplomacy, and there must be more behind it than the arrogance of a victorious army. Nor is it the application of the normal strategy of the Turkish carpet-seller to the intricacies of international politics. This merchant had actually commenced to reduce his price, but now, contrary to all recognized bazaar practice, he suddenly increases his figure and adds an implied threat of brute force into the bargain.

Mr. Venizelos' Warning

It is just possible that Mustapha Kemal Pasha misjudges the extent to which Mr. Venizelos' influence has waned and believes the stories circulated by a couple of London newspapers to the effect that the Cretan statesman is engaged in intrigue to save Eastern Thrace for Greece. If Ismet's ultimatum is intended to counteract this alleged activity, it represents a particularly clumsy piece of strategy. As a matter of fact, Mr. Venizelos can do little good here, unless negotiations definitely end, in which case Greece would have a chance to fight to a finish.

It is more likely, however, that the

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Not Until Then Will Region Back to the Maritza Be Restored to Kemalists

DECISION UNIFIES
POLICY OF ENTENTE

Solution Reached Soon After British Letter to Press Threatening Independent Action

Out of the Turks' provocative demand for immediate evacuation of Thrace has come a decision absolutely contrary to what they expected. It is nothing less than an agreement between France and Great Britain to permit the Kemalists to occupy the region flanking Constantinople only after the conclusion of a peace treaty. This indicates a unification of Entente policy and strengthens the hope for a peaceful outcome of the conference now being held at Mudania. It is a swift answer to Mr. Bonar Law's letter to The Times, in which he threatened that Great Britain would cut adrift from France in any action that was not purely of imperial concern, and may tend to temper the arrogance which the Turks are displaying in their statements to the press.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—(By The Associated Press)—Great Britain and France, as represented by the Foreign Minister, Lord Curzon, and the Premier, Raymond Poincaré, have "agreed in principle" that the troops of the Turkish Nationalists shall be allowed to occupy Eastern Thrace only after the conclusion of a peace treaty.

This general agreement will now be submitted to the British Cabinet, which is in session, and will be referred to Rome by the Italian representative here. There is considered to be little doubt, however, that all will accept and that the details will be worked out this afternoon so that the allied generals at Mudania can resume their conference in full agreement with each other as to the terms to be offered the Turks.

It was announced this afternoon that the French Cabinet had fully approved the instructions sent by the French representatives at Mudania by M. Poincaré as the result of this morning's conference.

Provisions of Agreement

The solution agreed upon provides three steps for the return of Thrace to the Turks, as follows:

1. The Greek Army and those of the population desiring to leave must evacuate immediately.

2. A Turkish civil administration will be installed at the same time the allied troops take the place of the Greek forces to preserve order.

3. The Turkish Army will be allowed to cross the Straits of the Dardanelles and enter Thrace only upon conclusion of a peace treaty, and it will not be until that time that Eastern Thrace is completely restored to Turkey.

The conversation between M. Poincaré and Lord Curzon consumed two hours and a half. It was understood the British Cabinet was awaiting a report from their Foreign Minister and the French Cabinet had already gathered in an adjoining room of the Foreign Office when the two ministers came back from their conference.

Assurances to Turks
"We hope to reach a complete agreement during the day," Lord Curzon told The Associated Press when leaving the Foreign Office to inform his Government of the developments.

"We went over the situation at Mudania and some other matters," he added, "and we are now referring them to our respective cabinets. We will meet again at 2 o'clock. We are agreed in principle."

The modified position of the Allies, it is believed, will give the Kemalists assurance that the three powers intend that Eastern Thrace shall be returned to Turkey as soon as adequate measures have been taken to make the transfer without danger to the Christian minority.

Marquess Curzon Confers
With Raymond Poincaré
Until Far Into the Night

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, Oct. 7.—Here is the history of immediate events which brought Marquess Curzon post haste to Paris, where, arriving at 9 o'clock last night, he began a conference with Raymond Poincaré at 11 o'clock and continued well into the night, it being 2:30 before he took his leave. Such precipitation could only argue the gravest and most urgent necessity. And, indeed, there was frank talk of war, regarded as almost imminent but inevitable. Today Lord Curzon is meeting M. Poincaré at the early hour of 9 o'clock, and they will doubtless continue their conversations throughout the day. The question yesterday was, would France stand by England or not; would she resist the continual increases of Turkish demands? If not, then it was a rupture, clean

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Call Hughes Plan Impractical
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Inquiries among New York and New Jersey representatives of the dye and textile industries by The Christian Science Monitor in regard to the recent decision of the State Department of Washington to pay the American Rhine Army of Occupation army bill with proceeds of German reparation dyes brought out these important points:

First, the most that could be collected under the proposed scheme, it is claimed, is a total sum of around \$1,500,000, which experts characterize as a bagatelle, when the amount now owed by Germany is well above \$250,000,000.

Second, that opposition to the State

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and swift. Henceforth, England, with a Near Eastern war to fight, would withdraw its Rhine troops and disassociate itself with continental politics.

What happened was that the Turks at Mudania made impossible demands respecting Thrace. Already the Allies have agreed that the Greeks shall abandon Thrace to Moritz, and that a local Turkish administration shall be installed, and detachments of Turkish gendarmes distributed in the country with allied contingents in charge. The conflict opened on the question of when the allied contingents should be withdrawn.

What England Required
England would have the allied troops in Thrace until the signing of the peace treaty. Give up Thrace, Adrianople and Constantinople, and the Turks will be able to dictate their own terms. They desire the last allied soldier to have disappeared from the territory in 30 days whether the treaty is ready or not. Their pretensions in respect to the suburbs of Adrianople, on the right bank of the Maritza, are not considered serious difficulties, though the Allies are not prepared to agree to this extension of the claim. Now, although the struggle only appears to be about whether Thrace should be surrendered to the Turks a little earlier or a little later, in fact a vital fundamental is involved.

To permit the Turks to drive out, not only the Greeks but the Allies, before being committed to any kind of a treaty is clearly impossible, and if they insist, then a collision with the British seems certain. But it is not the fate of Thrace alone that is at stake. Often has it been said that the fate of the Entente was being decided, but never has it been quite so true as now. The French acknowledge that Franklin Bouillon and General Charpy were perhaps going beyond their instructions to have supported the Ankara thesis. The Turks have threatened to advance against the Greeks.

Menace to Peace
In view of the menace to peace, Lord Curzon asks M. Poincaré to fix the attitude of the French Government once and for all. There is some support for the British view in France. Poincaré doesn't write like a man convinced that the French case can now be supported. If the Turks try to cross the Straits, will France play her part? Obviously, if M. Poincaré refuses, it will be folly in the future to speak of the Entente as a living thing. The British would certainly hold on, even if they had to abandon Constantinople to concentrate their forces on Gallipoli and Chanak.

Will M. Poincaré disavow Franklin Bouillon and General Charpy? Will he support them at the cost of the Entente, and of fighting in the Near East, the end of which no one can see? Settling the French case, Poincaré admits that the French people are hostile to any war measures, although it is said to be simply to prevent the crossing of the Straits. They believe that British follies as well as Greek ambitions are the direct cause of actual events.

But on the other hand he uses the argument already used by me that a Turkish success will injure French interests as much as British, while a British triumph will result in the absolute dictatorship of the British in the Near East. France having given no help will have no voice in the chapter. At the moment of cabling the Quai d'Orsay appears to sustain its negotiators and the Italian plenipotentiary, Signor Galli, seems to agree with M. Poincaré. It is believed, however, that a compromise will be reached and a note sent to Mudania today. While agreeing largely with the Turkish demands, the French suggest that the allied control should be maintained in some form or other until the conclusion of peace.

Eastern Thrace Must Be

Returned to Turks at Once,

Says Ankara Representative

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7 (By The Associated Press)—At noon yesterday Hamid Bey, the Ankara Government's representative at Constantinople, said to the correspondent:

We are awaiting anxiously, impatiently, the allied reply to our intention to enter Thrace immediately. We cannot accept the allied arrangement concerning the return of Thrace within 30 days. We must have it immediately.

We are sorry Brig.-Gen. Harington and Gen. Mombelli have not been invested with greater authority, permitting them to decide the Thracian question immediately, in all its aspects. Gen. Harington frequently has avoided discussion of subsidiary details of the Thracian question on the ground that they were within strictly the political domain. When things reached the point where temporary no longer was possible, Gen. Harington informed the conference that the allies would return to Constantinople for instructions, with a promise to return to Mudania today.

Ismet Pasha accepted the temporary suspension of the conference, but he laid emphasis on the fact that he would be unable to hold the Turkish Army in leash much longer and that he looked forward to an immediate acceptance of the nationalist claims respecting Thrace.

British Viewpoint
The following statement given to the Associated Press explains the present crisis in the Mudania negotiations from the British viewpoint:

"The Turkish nationalists demanded entry into Eastern Thrace as soon as a Turkish civil administration was established there and allied control was withdrawn. Discussion was upon the point whether the Turkish troops should be allowed to

enter Thrace or should be required to wait until after a peace treaty was signed. The allied generals felt that this was more of a political question than a military one and that they were not qualified to decide it upon their own authority."

French diplomatic circles disclaimed all responsibility for the crisis. It was declared by the French that the attitude of Ismet Pasha, the representative of the Ankara Government, reflected that of all earnest and patriotic Nationalists, his feeling being that if matters had reached a breaking point it was because the Allies were not prepared to carry out their promises. It was admitted by the French that the situation appeared extremely grave.

It is understood here that the Italian Government has favorably considered Ismet Pasha's demand for the immediate occupation by the Turks of Thrace. General Mombelli has received fresh instructions in this respect.

Optimism Prevails
An optimistic feeling prevailed yesterday notwithstanding the fact that the Kemalists issued an ultimatum to the Allies demanding their consent to Turkish occupation of Thrace, and the previous rejection by the Kemalists of the proposal for the sending of allied troops and the establishment of an allied control commission in the province. The ultimatum regarding the evacuation of Thrace at first demanded a reply by 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. Later the time was extended to 6:30 o'clock this evening and still later to 8 o'clock.

Most of the Italians here expressed regret at orders received from Rome directing General Mombelli, the Italian representative at Mudania, to support the Turkish claims. General Mombelli's sturdy attitude at Thursday's meeting at Mudania won for him admiration in many quarters, and was the basis for a sudden springing up of a friendship between the Italians and English in Constantinople.

Three additional British dreadnaughts arrived before Chanak yesterday, bringing the strength in first-class battleships up to nine. The British are making extensive naval concentrations in the neighborhood of Ismid.

Greek Call to Colors

Brings Quick Response

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Oct. 7.—Political circles in this city welcome the acceptance by Mr. Politis of the position of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Government. The proclamation of the Minister of War calling to the colors volunteers to defend Thrace and the honor of the Fatherland, has been answered from all parts of Greece, as rumors of the danger of the loss of Thrace have deeply stirred the feelings of the people.

The Greek exchange has gained greatly since the revolution. The pound sterling in a free market which fell from 240 to 152 drachmas, showed some tendency upward yesterday, owing to the rumors from Thrace.

The refugees' situation is getting more desperate day by day. The Archbishop of Pergamos, having escaped the Turkish massacre, has arrived at Athens, and he reported to the American Relief Committee the terrible atrocities committed by the Kemalists. He also appealed for help for the 35,000 refugees now in Smyrna, who are without care or food, a situation whose effect is particularly tragic upon the infants and small children. Owing to lack of funds, the milk committee has had its scope greatly limited. These refugees are, for the most part, exhausted by the hardships they have gone through, and unequal to the hardships they are likely to face with the approaching rainy season. The fate of hundreds of thousands of refugees is, consequently, in little doubt unless help is forthcoming from America at once.

Mr. Venizelos Pleads

For Greek Population

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The British Cabinet meeting today received a telephone communication from Lord Curzon in Paris outlining the negotiations with France regarding the Near East. A British official said one point in the Paris conference was consideration of a proposition by Mr. Venizelos for the immediate evacuation of Thrace by the Greek Army, that army to be replaced by interallied troops in order to guarantee the safety of the Greek population. This proposition of Mr. Venizelos, it is pointed out, is official, from his Government, and is in accordance with the British view, but it had not yet appeared whether the French Government would accept it.

Allied guarantees to Greece for the protection of the Greek population were very necessary, it was declared, as the half million Christian refugees in the Greek Isles and in Thrace would become panic-stricken if Turkish troops entered Thracian territory.

Ak-Hissar Refugees

Say They Were Betrayed

By Special Cable

MYTILENE, Oct. 7.—Two refugees who escaped the terrible massacre of Ak-Hissar, once flourishing town with 10,000 Christians on the Smyrna-Panderna railroad, told the following details of the destruction:

As soon as the Turkish offensive was launched, the Greek military governor called to him the leaders of the Armenians and Greek communities in the town and communicated to them his intention to leave. He exhorted them to follow his example.

The proposal was categorically refused. The matter was immediately brought before a general meeting where the Turkish leaders were specially invited. The Christians declared that it was quite undesirable and unreasonable for them to leave their homes as they had always lived on good terms with their Turkish neighbors, and they therefore proposed that they should stay and protect effectively the local Turks against any exigency while the Greek troops were present—on condition that the Turks on their part should promise similar protection to the Christians in case the Kemalists troops or Turkish bandits entered the town.

This sincere declaration and pro-

posal was met with enthusiasm by the Turks, who immediately brought in their sacred book and solemnly took oath on it, to the effect that they were willing and ready to protect to the end the life of every Christian in their town.

After the oaths a touching scene was displayed; the Turks and Christians warmly promised mutual and lasting friendship. The Greek troops left the town in perfect order.

The Turks and Christians lived together peacefully for a certain time, until the Kemalists came in. Then all the full-grown male Christians were rounded up with the aid of the local Turks, and taken to the bank of the River Guediz, where they were massacred. Many of the women were carried off and others perished.

Instructions to Signor Sforza

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 7.—The Italian Foreign Minister, Carlo Schanzer, asked Count Charles Sforza who left Paris yesterday bound for Italy on private matters, to return immediately to Paris in view of the coming conference with Raymond Poincaré and Marcellino Curzon. Signor Schanzer also instructed the Italian representatives in Paris and London to keep the closest contact with the allied governments, for any urgent decision the Allies may take on the Near East situation.

Wellesley to Take Refugees

Of the 16 destitute students and student-teachers who escaped from the American Collegiate Institute at Smyrna, three will be cared for by Wellesley College. Their tuition and board will be paid by the college, and contributions from the students, which already amount to \$450, will be used to help defray the expense of lodging them.

Wellesley has a particular interest in that eastern college because a relief unit composed of Wellesley graduates has been working among the refugees and orphans of the World War in Smyrna for the last four years, while other Wellesley women have been at work in the surrounding country. Among them are Gies Hastings '18, who has charge of all the orphanage work of the American Relief Committee at Constantinople, and Sara Snell '16, who up to the massacre was conducting the first settlement house in Smyrna. Miss Snell has been reported safe.

Federal Protest Asked

That a plenipotentiary be sent by the United States to the proposed conference on the Near East situation is the request of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches through its executive committee sent yesterday to Warren G. Harding, President of the United States. The Government is also asked to protest to the leaders of the Turkish Nationalists against further persecution of a subject people.

Loan Granted to Greece

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Greek national banks have granted the Greek Government a loan of 250,000,000 drachmas to be applied exclusively to the Army, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Athens today.

Swift Peace Called For

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 7 (By The Associated Press)—The local Turkish newspapers are publishing fiery editorials supporting the Kemalists demands. A characteristic example of the comment is that published by the Daily Aksham, yesterday, which said:

"Turkey needs above all things speed in the establishing of an effective peace. We must not allow the national cause to drag any longer. Our Army cannot wait.

"We desire peace and are determined to lose no time in getting it. The Turkish Army broke the enemy's Army in a fortnight and cannot wait another fortnight for peace. The greatest quality shown in our victory was its swiftness, and the best quality in our peace will likewise be swiftness."

KIWANIS CLUBS

HEAR DEAN BROWN

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 7.—Charles R. Brown, dean of the Yale Divinity School, will give a dinner attended by about 800 delegates from Kiwanis clubs throughout New England now here for their annual convention. He spoke on "Business Ethics."

The convention opened yesterday in Woolsey Hall, where it was welcomed to the city by Mayor Fitzgerald. The convention was also addressed by District Governor Thomas E. Babcock of Worcester, Mass., and by John C. Tracey, president of the New Haven Kiwanis Club.

MORE BRITISH COAL ARRIVES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (Special)—The United States Shipping Board steamship Hastings arrived here yesterday with 7500 tons of coal from Newcastle, the largest shipment of British coal received here since importations began with the shortage created by the coal strike. The cargo was consigned to the Providence Gas Company.

BOSTON

FOOD FAIR

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Interesting Exhibits, Lectures, Music, Entertainments, and Free Samples

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PLUS WAR TAX

TURKISH DEMANDS EMBRACED REGION BEYOND MARITZA

(Continued from Page 1)

causes of the sudden intransigence lie deeper. One of the allied diplomats at Constantinople reports his conviction that the hand of the Bolsheviks is behind Ankara. The Turco-Bolshevik treaty of March, 1921, tied the Kemalists pretty firmly to Moscow's chariot wheel and the extent of the aid accorded by Russia during the recent offensive has already been emphasized in this correspondence. The two powers represent an ugly combination, both standing to gain from the destruction of ordered government and western civilization.

Causes of Defiance

It will not, therefore, be surprising if the Bolshevik insistence, coupled with offers of assistance, has caused the Turks to defy the Allies, with a view to obtaining at least such a strongly entrenched position on both shores of the Dardanelles as would reduce international control of the Straits to terms of ridicule. The Allies propose to invest authority in the League of Nations, which Moscow hates, and regarding which it is not able that Ankara has reserved its attitude concerning the proposed admission to membership.

Finally, there is Franklin Bouillon to be considered. He first journeyed to Ankara in pursuit of concessions and he it was who concluded the Ankara treaty which was the root cause of the present difficulties and French solidarity with any other act or document. Precisely what Mr. Bouillon was supposed to be doing at Mudania nobody save M. Poincaré seems to know. His status is far from clear and it would seem he is distinctly out of place in a purely military gathering. Certainly he seems to miss no opportunity of supporting the Turkish viewpoint and his latest attempt to press compliance with Ismet Pasha's demands upon General Charpy is likely to bring his position into close review.

Limit to Concessions

There are limits to the extent France can go in support of Turkish pretensions for there are sacrifices too great to be borne and risks too dangerous to run for the sake of Franklin Bouillon's concessions. But this apart, it is passing strange to find France playing into the hands of the Bolsheviks and small wonder the public opinion across the Channel is beginning seriously to question whether she would not have been more advantageously employed in standing by Britain—an attitude which would have effectively brought the Ankara hotheads to their senses.

If the crisis at Mudania infuses the Entente with actual rather than superficial solidarity, it will have served a very useful purpose. Britain is in a stronger position today than when Kemal was threatening his advance on Chanak. The question now is not what terms France is prepared to recommend the Turks to accept, but what, if any, conditions she is ready to impose upon them if necessary by force of arms.

At the time of cabling the issue is in doubt and the situation is essentially grave, but there is no need to jump to the conclusion that war is inevitable. The next word is with M. Poincaré, but, whatever happens, no Oriental situation need be taken at its full face value and, though no man knows what the next 24 hours may bring forth, we shall prefer to think that the Turks will decline to sacrifice themselves either on the altar of their own exultation, or for the beaux yeux of the Red rulers of Moscow.

SOVIET REPUBLICS

EXULT OVER VICTORY

OF OTTOMAN TURKS

TIFLIS, Republic of Georgia, Oct. 6 (By The Associated Press)—"The Turkish proletariat has won a great victory," says a telegram sent by the Federated Soviet Republics of the Caucasus to Mustafa Kemal Pasha at Ankara congratulating him on the military successes of the Nationalists.

"Your triumph," adds the message, "will consolidate the friendship between Turkey and Bolshevik Russia. The citizens of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan wish you the same success in the conclusion of peace as in war, with the full realization of your national pact. Long live the new Turkey, the conquering Turkish soldiers and Turco-Bolshevik friendship."

Dresses

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Best of Tailoring

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TURKS AND ALLIES RESUME SESSIONS

Ismet Pasha Sounds Conciliatory

Note—Whole Situation Appears More Hopeful

MUDANIA, Oct. 7 (By The Associated Press)—The sessions of the conference here were resumed at 8 o'clock this morning. Owing to the lateness of the arrival of the British instructions from home, no formal session was held last evening, but the allied generals conferred late into the night.

The session this morning opened amid a feeling of optimism. At the start Ismet Pasha, the Turkish Nationalist representative, immediately sounded a conciliatory note by making the statement that at the time the conference broke up on Thursday he had not received a copy of the Ankara Government's reply to the allied peace proposals.

This reply reached Constantinople from Ankara at 3 o'clock Thursday afternoon. Apparently Ismet, upon receiving the Ankara reply, became convinced that his position in the conference had been considerably at variance with the Ankara position, and that he had demanded more than the Ankara authorities were asking. In any event, at the opening of today's deliberations his attitude had softened markedly and the whole situation seemed to have become more hopeful.

The allied generals met the Turkish delegates informally last evening, but as the hour was late it was mutually decided to postpone the formal discussion to this morning. Last evening's informal conference lasted an hour and was entirely harmonious, it was stated. Ismet Pasha said he had just learned the allies had already sent three commissions into Thrace, and that this action was greatly appreciated by the Nationalists, who saw in it a sincere effort on the part of the Allies to protect the property and persons of the Turkish population.

WARRANT ACCUSES

HANOVER TRUST HEAD

Henry H. Chmielinski, president of the Hanover Trust Company, Boston, and William S. McNary, active in the affairs of this bank which was closed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, surrendered Friday at the Suffolk County Court House, Boston, on warrants charging them with contempt of court in connection with investigation of the bank's condition by the Attorney-General's grand jury extraordinary and the subsequent discharge of that grand jury.

Messrs. Chmielinski and McNary, together with Charles Pizzi, another official of the bank, who surrendered, were held in \$20,000 bonds until next week. Early trial of the cases will be sought.

It is charged in the warrants that Mr. Chmielinski sent on Sept. 29 a letter to Thomas W. Somers, foreman of the jury, wrongfully intended to interfere with the proper administration of justice and to prejudice the jurors. In this letter Mr. Chmielinski said that twice before grand juries had returned no bills in Hanover Trust investigations, and he also asked to go before the latest jury and say that the company was solvent when its doors were closed.

Mr. McNary is charged with having sent clippings to the jury attacking the candidacy of J. Weston Allen, the Attorney-General, for Governor of the State, and also a letter rehearsing the action of the previous grand juries. It also is charged that Mr. McNary got Walter G. Conway, already under arrest, to send a communication to each of the jurors which the Attorney-General claims was intended to prejudice the jurors. Mr. McNary also is charged with inducing Mr. Pizzi to visit the Court House and to act as witnesses as they entered and left the grand jury room.

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ON formal occasions, clothes are not merely the background, but create the very atmosphere of an event. For such occasions Scott's Dress Clothes are produced.

The intrigue of rich dull black fabrics, luxurious silk linings and our own superb tailoring, brings you a realization of the unusual. Your fullest expectations in Quality, Style, Smartness.

Fine Barათა Worsteds in Dress Coat and Trousers, \$75 Tuxedo or Dinner Jacket, \$80 The creations of our own work-rooms—Ready-to-Wear

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GREEK TROOPS GATHER IN THRACE

Force of 10,000 Concentrated in Tchatalja District

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Greek troops to the number of 10,000 have been concentrated in the Tchatalja district, eastern Thrace, which is under control of French cavalry, says a Central News dispatch. Greek officers are reported to have distributed arms to some of the population of Thrace, adds the message, telling them to repulse the Turks.

Fires have broken out in the forest of Istranja, north of Constantinople, and are spreading in the direction of the Bosphorus.

Fethi Bey, Turkish Nationalist Minister of the Interior, and Klazim Pasha, Minister of Defense, have arrived at Mudania in response to a summons from Ismet Pasha, Turkish delegate to the armistice conference, according to a Reuters dispatch from Constantinople.

The Turkish newspapers announce that Mustafa Kemal Pasha left Ankara on Thursday to visit the reconquered territories, and that he also is going to Mudania, where he hopes to meet the British commander, Brigadier-General Harington.

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY

Modern developments in astronomy will be discussed in a series of eight lectures in the Lowell Institute course, conducted under the auspices of the city of Boston, by Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard University Observatory at Cambridge, Mass. The calendar of the lectures follows: Oct. 24, "The Problems of Modern Astronomy"; Oct. 27, "Space, Time, and Starlight"; Oct. 31, "Stars and Atoms"; Nov. 1, "Stellar Variation and Evolution"; Nov. 5, "Measuring the Milky Way"; Nov. 8, "Nebulae and Island Universes"; Nov. 12, "The Origin of the Earth"; Nov. 13, "Life and the Physical Universe."

HARVARD SYMPHONY CONCERT

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Pierre Monteux, will renew the series of concerts which have been held for the last few years at Harvard University. The series this year will consist of nine concerts, ranging from October into May, with an assisting artist at each concert but the last. Artists will be chosen from the orchestra itself, or from the list of soloists engaged for concerts in Boston. Madeleine d'Espinoza Colonne, soprano, will be the artist for the opening concert, Oct. 19, in Sanders Theater.

But Mr. Fleming is right in one respect: enforcement will be ineffective until we have a state enforcement code.

NEED OF DRY LAW DISCLOSED BY WETS

A. J. Davis Says Best Ground for State Enforcement Code Is

Claim of Present Violations

"The principal source of poverty, crime and insanity vanished with the closing of the open saloon," declared Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, in a recent statement refuting arguments of the wets against the State prohibition enforcement code which, as "referendum number four," will be placed before Massachusetts voters on November 7.

The wet arguments were contained in a letter signed by John J. Fleming of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, and recently sent broadcast to Bay State citizens. Mr. Davis said:

All the statements are wrong, but it would be hard to find many better arguments for the passage of the enforcement code than is offered in this letter. If enforcement is as ineffective as this letter claims we surely cannot longer do without a law empowering our peace officers to act.

The Volstead Act did not destroy \$300,000,000 of annual revenue as this letter asserts. Instead, it created a sober America, able to multiply its internal revenue tax payments over five times without serious embarrassments. It turned into creative channels the money which would otherwise have been wasted as the annual drink bill.

The Massachusetts State Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported that in this State 75 per cent of the adult paupers were alcohol addicts and that 40 per cent were reduced to pauperism by excessive indulgence; that 94.4 per cent of the adult criminals were alcoholics and that with \$4.41 per cent, intemperate habits led to the commission of crime for which they were imprisoned; that 51.44 per cent of the adult insane in the State were alcoholics.

If drink-made paupers, criminals and madmen were added to the present almshouse, prison and asylum population at the same rate as in the past, the tax rate would jump over the moon!

The increase in drunkenness mentioned in the broadcast letter is scarcely accurate. It ignores the actual fact that drunkenness arrests on the average for the last two years, dry years, were 85 per cent less in the State than the average for the last seven wet years, according to the reports of the Massachusetts Department of Correction.

But Mr. Fleming is right in one respect: enforcement will be ineffective until we have a state enforcement code.



A Fur Coat Is an Economy

WOMEN have come to realize that a fur coat is an investment rather than a purchase. Money spent wisely will go furthest—and the fur coat bought now will be the smartest and warmest thing to wear when the chilly East winds are blowing. Furthermore, it will be equally serviceable and in good style for years.

This group of reasonably priced coats should be of special interest to women who want something good, and yet wish to pay moderate prices.

Brown Marmot Coats—36-inch 60.00

Natural Muskrat Coats—40-inch 135.00

Natural Muskrat Coats—40-inch 155.00

(Raccoon shawl collar)

Coats of Northern Skins—With plain, shawl or shirred collar. (Sketched) 275.00

Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Northern Muskrats Only) Coats—Wide beaver collar and cuffs; 40-inch 375.00

Hudson Seal (Seal Dyed Northern Muskrats Only) Coats—Gray Siberian squirrel collar and wide cuffs, 40 inch 375.00

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BOSTON

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STATE SOON TO INAUGURATE PARENTHOOD TRAINING COURSES

Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association Hears of Plans of State Department of Education

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—An important step along the lines of educational work proposed by the Massachusetts State Department of Education, will be the establishment in the near future of a special department of training in parenthood, according to announcement made yesterday afternoon by C. W. Hobbs, of the State Division of University Extension, while addressing the delegates to the thirteenth annual convention of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher association in session in Legion hall.

The courses, aimed to educate mothers and fathers as to necessary essentials of mental and physical development during the pre-school age, marks a distinct departure from the specific program of state educational activities, Massachusetts, it was said, will be the first state in the Union to undertake the advanced program and honors for its inauguration at this time belong to the State Parent-Teacher association, officers of which began a persistent campaign in this direction last spring. It was viewed by the state officers and delegates as the greatest achievement in the history of the Massachusetts association.

The courses will be started through the division of university extension. Lecture courses will be scheduled as soon as classes can be organized in those localities where the need for such training is most evident. The course is so widely different from any now carried on through the State, that its success, association officers declared, will depend very largely on the employment of qualified experts in this line of training. Preparation of the course for lecture work and later for the broader field reached through the correspondence department, will be important details requiring careful study.

Censorship of Films

Recognition of the parent-teacher movement and its campaign for clean, constructive, educational films, came recently from Will Hays, representing the film producers, in an invitation to the national association to appoint a representative on the committee of 20 who will comprise the producers' board of censorship. Mrs. Milton P. Higgins of Worcester, national president of the association, told delegates yesterday. Unanimous endorsement of Mrs. Higgins as the association representative on the board by the local convention assures Massachusetts of at least one representative on the censorship board.

Methods of educating the music taste was a matter that crowded one conference room during the forenoon. Credits for musical training received by pupils outside of school hours was the subject of lengthy discussion. Somerville, Stoneham and Lawrence were the only cities represented by delegates who could report any degree of success on securing credit at graduation for music lessons received by pupils from private tutors, outside of the regular school courses. The association is directing its efforts toward promoting the education of real music and the elimination of the so-called "jazz," termed a primitive jungle type of music not in harmony with a civilization that has any claims to culture and refinement. Educators who spoke at the conference urged the adoption of good music as a model. The saxophone was mentioned as especially objectionable.

Officers of the association in their annual reports gave emphasis to the need of better methods of organization to cover the Massachusetts territory not yet reached by the association. In the Pittsfield district the council reported on the work undertaken to interest children in transforming barren school yards into home surroundings, etc., into beauty spots with the aid of plants, trees and shrubs. The sum of \$800 was raised by the children to defray the cost of beautifying the school surroundings. The principal of one school held a food sale. The agricultural school in the district furnished 200 shrubs and trees, and these were tagged with the names of the pupils organized in groups. The fathers in the Parent-Teacher organization aided the financing of the movement by providing a musical entertainment. This report showed that one entire community had entered into the work of beautifying the barren spots, either by furnishing the labor or assisting in the financial end. Exhibits were shown at the close of the session, and one of these was placed in the Me-

MERGER OF SHOE UNIONS ADVANCES

HAVERHILL, Mass., Oct. 7 (Special)—The convention of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America resumed its session in this city yesterday in Lorraine Hall. Delegates were present from all shoe centers of the country, including St. Louis, Rochester, Cincinnati, Lynn, Manchester, Newburyport, and Brockton. Owing to the absence of a member of the constitutional committee, the convention immediately adjourned. Several amendments to the constitution are still before the convention. The chief contention at present is property rights under the constitution in the proposed amalgamation.

A resolution of the local delegates that each organization hold itself intact for a period of one year before merging in the organization was adopted. Considerable progress is being made on the amendments to the constitution. The constitution is amended and ratified by the convention must go back to the local unions before it can become operative.

Unless some change is made in the present plans of the convention the new organization will begin to function Jan. 1, 1923, but for the protection of the individual and property rights of the independent organizations the merger will not be finally concluded for one year.

SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRISIS IN GERMANY COMING TO CLIMAX

(Continued from Page 1)

less than an indication of the thought here. Indeed, an important foreign diplomat in Berlin told me he had observed in this situation many of the signs which in history have preceded great changes. He knew that in many quarters here the talk is of trouble in Berlin this winter.

I have asked many men what this trouble would be. Almost invariably they have shrugged their shoulders and said they looked for disorders. Only two men spoke of revolution. When they were asked what good a revolution would do, they admitted it would do no good, but would only serve to complicate an already difficult problem. Many of them spoke of demonstrations and the looting of shops and shooting; of the acts of a hungry mob; of a Government too weak in police power to control the situation.

Many Solutions Offered

This is the talk, the thought. It is in the air; it is on many tongues.

No two men with whom I have talked would follow the same scheme in straightening things out. German bankers rely mainly on the recuperative power of the Nation and on the common sense of the German people. They believe that the people know it will take time—perhaps a long time—to straighten out the tangle left by the World War, and that meanwhile all Germany must work, work. Economists talked of economics, of the balancing of budgets, of revenue and expenditures. Russian Bolsheviks talked of Communism and world revolution as the only cure. There has been talk and theory, and the result has been a maze. But all who talked were agreed that something should—must—be done quickly, or else this Nation will reach the bottom of the financial incline, and meanwhile many untoward things might happen.

Control by Commission

Among the schemes proposed in this connection only one appears to have taken hold in the thought of experts. It is for financial control of the German budget by a mixed commission. It is a scheme which is distinctly distasteful to Germany. It originated in England and was taken up and enlarged upon by the French. It is not being considered officially in so far as is generally known here. The Germans, who certainly are not without financial skill, object to it chiefly on the ground that they are able to manage their own affairs. The fact stands out, however, that on this, nor on any measure for curbing the inflation, is there any agreement to be had in Germany today. The German sees things in one light, France sees them in another, England sees them in still another, America holds aloof or is advising only secretly—is not coming out in the open in participating in solving these problems which are of such weighty concern to Europe. What France regards as justice a majority of the German people regard as injustice.

Should a crisis arise in the relations between Germany and France this winter, and should it come at a moment when any considerable number of the German people were hungry and cold and without the financial means to relieve their seeming distress, there would be required only a determined leader with selfish personal or political aims to lead a handful of demonstrators to acts which could easily place the entire German nation, and even Europe, in a state of crisis, the outcome of which would be most difficult to foresee.

Communist Party Waning

It must be said that the consensus here is that there is little chance of a Leftist movement in Germany now. The Communist Party is certainly

without power, is waning. It is really weaker than the Monarchist, who have no considerable following in Prussia. Should either the Communists or the Monarchists attempt a coup d'état, best informed men here assert that every other political party or group would unite against them, just as they have done in the past. There appears to be no real danger from these sources. The danger lies in the economic situation and the fact that it is aggravated by the difference in the thoughts of the French and German peoples. These two dangers are so intertwined that they may be likened to two tinder boxes which are connected by a short fuse. An explosion in one box might cause the other box to be ignited.

Thus blow the straw upon the surface here. They are visible to any eye that will see.

MR. COMEY BEGINS ZONING OF BOSTON

City Planning Board's Expert to Draw Up a Working Plan

Arthur C. Comey, secretary of the Boston Society of Landscape Architects, in his new capacity as director of zoning for the city planning board, is engaged in drawing up a practical working plan for the zoning of Boston. Mr. Comey, whose services were engaged last week by the planning board, is now making a general survey of the situation, familiarizing himself with what has been done so far in Boston along the lines of preparation for a zoning system, and preparing to install a force of assistants, investigators, draftsmen and engineers.

Mr. Comey's work will not impinge on that being done by Nelson P. Lewis of New York, general consulting and advising engineer for the city planning board, who is mapping out a plan whereby the general zoning committee, named some months ago by Mayor Curley, can go about its work of educating the people of Boston to the advantage of systematic building and the establishment of areas for various activities.

Mr. Lewis and Mr. Comey have been in consultation and are working in complete harmony. Mr. Comey was a member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives. He has been identified with zoning activities in Detroit, Mich., Milwaukee, Wis., Brookline, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., and Brockton, Mass.

At present Mr. Comey will give the major portion, but not all, of his time to the city of Boston. He drew up and installed the zoning plan under which the city of Cambridge now is operating, and he feels that he must give some of his time to the completion of that project, as well as seeing to it that it is properly instituted. He also has certain zoning conferences in Baltimore, Md., to attend as consultant, from time to time.

The City Planning Board, with Mayor Curley's approval, intends to select from the large advisory committee on zoning, a smaller committee of individuals especially adapted for that work. This sub-committee on zoning will co-operate with similar committees selected from the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange and the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The conference will be addressed by Mr. Comey, who will tell these members just what his plans are for the city of Boston.

CITY MAY LOSE ALL BUS LINES

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The injunction restraining the operation of municipal buses in New York City may affect Fifth Avenue busses according to John P. O'Brien, Corporation Counsel, who says that the Fifth Avenue Company has a franchise to operate only in Fifth Avenue between Bleecker Street and Eighty-Ninth Street.

NEW LIGHT IS THROWN ON PLAN TO ACCEPT REPARATION DYES

(Continued from Page 1)

Department plan apparently is widespread and is opposed not only by the dyestuff interests, but by textile interests and importers of German dyes as well.

Technical Men's Views Ignored
The main complaint against the Secretary of State is that he has scorned the views of technical men among the dye and textile industries. A spokesman for one of these large groups said:

The fact that the plan does not actually provide for the payment of what Germany owes the United States for our army of occupation on the Rhine is enough to condemn it, and justifies the feeling that the move is a political one.

The statement has been made that the Government may be able to collect as much as \$3,000,000 a year on dyes turned over by the Reparations Commission, as it has been assumed that these payments will run on for a number of years. Under the treaty provisions, however, Germany discontinues her dye deliveries next year. The price of dyes has gone down 50 per cent in the last year. The most that the Government can get for dyes deliverable to us is \$1,500,000, according to best expert opinion.

It is difficult to tell just exactly why Mr. Hughes should be so insistent on carrying out a course, which is filled with difficulties, and does nothing at all to provide a real means of paying the Rhine army bill. It may help to get an idea of the State Department's policy to have it known that it has been a favorite idea of Mr. Hughes for a long time, to relate the Rhine army bill and the reparation dye question and that the dye and textile people have been a unit in opposing any such relation.

The dye and textile interests both feel that the aim to develop the manufacture of American goods should not be jeopardized by any mere effort to get a few million dollars that would in all probability be largely wasted in the Government's efforts to distribute the dyes after they get here.

From another source it has been learned that Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, has alienated the sympathies of the textile interests through his desire to have the several millions of dollars that have been accumulated since the armistice through the purchase by American concerns of reparation dyes, turned over to the Government and applied on the Rhine army account. One importer said:

It may not be very well known that under the law, the money turned into the textile alliance by purchasers of reparation dyes, has been used to create a fund for research purposes. The Government also diverts part of the funds for a similar purpose. The two funds now amount to several million dollars. When the members of the Textile Alliance heard of Mr. Hughes' proposal that these moneys be used to pay the bill that Germany ought to pay, they were amazed, to say the least.

Persons interested in the controversy have pointed out the bearing

which the lack of support of Mr. Hughes' project on the part of the textile and dye interests, will have on the Congressional action which is necessary to carry out the plan. Nothing can be done with the dyes after the Government takes them over from the Reparations Commission.

There is at present no way, it is said, by which the Government can sell private property to individuals except under special legislation authorizing the sale. Mr. Hughes will meet a formidable problem in trying to find an organization which can handle the sales for the Government. It is understood that the Textile Alliance, which represents all the textile concerns in the country, would not undertake the task, even if Mr. Hughes desired it.

To Protect American Mills

The Textile Alliance, this informant said, has been erroneously described as having been formed after the armistice to distribute necessary German dyes to American manufacturers. It was formed in 1912, he declared, to combat corruption on the part of German dye concerns existing in American mills. He added:

The sympathies of the Textile Alliance are solely American and its aims since the armistice have been to keep American firms supplied with German dyes pending the perfection of American dye manufacture. Mr. Hughes' alternative would be the development of a governmental agency, which it is thought would take many months to build up, and that even then its efficiency would be so low that it could not cope with the problems bound to arise in connection with such a vast project. It has been suggested that the Government might be forced to turn to the German cartel agents to carry out the Hughes' scheme.

Dr. Charles H. Herly, now president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association of the United States, in which all the American dye manufacturing concerns have membership, said that distribution of such German dyes as America needs required the utmost co-operation between the Government and the representatives of all the interests concerned in the upbuilding of the American dye industry.

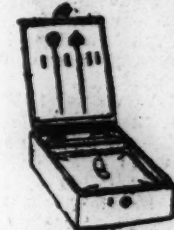
WILLIAM Z. FOSTER TO SPEAK

William Z. Foster, labor agitator and organizer, leader in the 1919 steel strike and the so-called Communist convention in Michigan, will speak in Falmes Memorial Hall, Boston, tomorrow on "The Conspiracy to Crush Labor," under auspices of the Labor Defense Council of Boston. Two delegates from each of a number of labor unions will perfect organization of the defense council. The aims of the council, its members state, is to "re-establish the right to strike the right to picket, the right of assemblage and freedom of press and speech." In connection with its activities Mr. Foster declares that "another frame-up has been started," and that "it's all part of the Big Business attack on Labor."



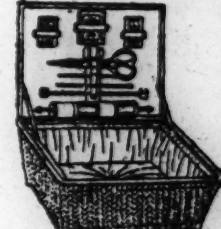
For a few American dollars one can buy twenty million Russian roubles—unless, of course, one prefers something useful, as in the list below.

Cross Jewelry Box



For men. Made of golden brown polished alligator leather. Loops for pin in cover, groove for rings at back and compartment with velvet pad. Velvet and silk lining. Gilt snap fastening. Size 4x3 1/2 inches. Unusual Value.....\$6.50

Cross Sewing Basket



A handy basket of tan wicker, with colored crushed leather top and rim. The sewing articles are conveniently arranged in cover. Attractive satin lining. Basket measures 10x8 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. Specially priced.....\$9.50 Initials stamped 50¢ additional.

Cross Gloves

Men's English Tan Capeskin \$2.75

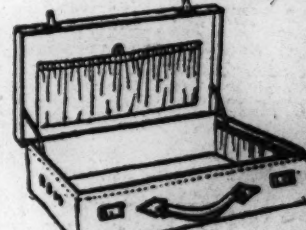
One-clasp, durable stitching, spear point backs.

Cross Casserole



Holder of best quality silver plate, with two large side handles. Fireproof china dishes of dark brown or green. Size of dish 5-inch diameter and 3 1/2 inches deep. Specially priced until October 15th.....\$7.00 Tax 35¢ Formerly \$8.50 Shown on Second Floor.

Cross Suit Case



For women. A smart and light weight case. Best quality moire-silk lining throughout. Shirred pocket in cover and at sides for small articles. Black grained hide leather or black patent leather. Size 22, 24 inches. Specially priced.....\$24, \$27 Formerly \$32, \$35 Initials stamped without charge.

Cross Personal Greeting Cards We have in readiness samples of Personal Greeting cards and we advise early placing of orders, thus securing best selection and workmanship.

Mark Cross 145 Tremont Street Between Temple Pl. and West St. BOSTON, 11 404 Fifth Ave. 253 Broadway NEW YORK 89 Regent Street LONDON Dealers Throughout the World

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NOBODY seems to succeed so well as Burberry in exploiting simplicity with dignity. And the soft fleeces, polo and camelhair cloths lend themselves splendidly in complying with Bond Street's rigid curriculum.

Characterful tweeds and boggy-smelling homespun and soft feeling subtle shetlands in uncommon weaves and combination of colors.

Loose, comfortable, conservative models that will appeal to the woman who motors much or those who travel or hike afoot on the fairways. A woman's "club topcoats" they call them abroad.



Women's Tailored Street and Sport Hats. Furs in authentic fashions—finest qualities. Men's Gloves, Canes, Umbrellas, Mufflers, Neckwear, Bags.

Collins & Fairbanks Co. 383 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON

Diamond and Platinum Rings



A striking ring, set with two extra fine centre diamonds and 10 smaller diamonds. The hard platinum mounting finely carved and pierced. Beautifully designed and finished, this ring is an exceptional value at \$300.

Other Diamond Rings in many designs from \$50 to \$3500 Comparison of prices invited

Smith Patterson Co. Summer St.—at Arch & Chauncy Sts. BOSTON, MASS. DIAMOND MERCHANTS AND JEWELERS

AFGHAN RUGS JUST LANDED

Last March we wrote to one of our Eastern agents ordering a large lot of Afghan Rugs, sometimes called Khiva Bokhara. Our instructions read as follows: "Natural unwashed Rugs, free from imperfections, of a quality that will lay flat and not wrinkle, and free from brilliant reds and objectionable whites."

The first shipment of these Oriental triumphs has just arrived. In every respect they exceed our fondest expectations. They are the best Afghan Rugs we have seen anywhere in years.

6.7x8.10\$190 7.3x11.2 ..\$265 7.3x10.3235 7.8x11.3265 7.1x10.9245 8.1x10.12325 8.2x10.3250 7.1x11.3340 7.3x10.9250 8.8x12350 7.3x11.8265 9.1x13365

CARPETS

GROWING IN FAVOR Prices and variety that are reminiscent of pre-war days.

Royal Wiltons—Including private patterns for chambers, halls and stairs\$5.50 up the yard Body Brussels—The old-fashioned kind—largely small all-over designs\$3.50 up the yard Wilton Velvets—Plain, two-tone and figured\$2.50 up the yard All-Wool Ingrains—Plain and figured. Suitable for surroundings or entire rooms, \$1.65 and \$1.75 yard

AMERICAN RUGS

Every arm of our great Rug rack is filled, and back of that is a large surplus stock.

Prices much lower than they have been in recent years, likely lower than they will be for long, as manufacturers have already advanced prices.

AXMINSTERS

Due to the market advantages we enjoy, as a result of heavy buying, our prices are very moderate.

9x12\$61.50 9x12\$50.00 8.3x10.6\$4.50 8.3x10.645.00 6x933.50 6.8x927.50

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From all the leading manufacturers, showing the newest colorings and designs.

9x12\$80 to \$125 8.3x10.675 to \$114 6x970 to 77

HARTFORD SAXONYS

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No better inlaid linoleum in the world. Designs for any room, as well as public places.

We are doing a record-breaking business in this linoleum, because we have a complete stock and a great variety, and because of our remarkably low prices—\$1.65 to \$2.65 the Yard

John H. Pray & Sons Co. 646 Washington Street, Opposite Boylston, Boston 10

EMPTY SHIPS SAID TO LEAVE BOSTON

Cunard Official Blames Differential for Lack of Grain Ballast at Commerce Hearing

For four days a mass of evidence, including testimony, exhibits and statistics, showing the marked decline of Boston as a port, and attributing this situation largely to import and export rail rate differentials against New England, has been submitted to Charles F. Gerry, attorney examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, sitting on the complaint of the Boston Chamber of Commerce's Maritime Association against these rates. The final hearing at the Massachusetts State House continued into the evening yesterday and was adjourned to meet again in Washington, Nov. 13.

Service May End

One of the culminating bits of testimony which served to drive home the facts of the possible future of the Port of Boston was given by Edward M. Hagarty, freight and passenger agent of three steamship lines, among them the Cunard. On the heels of testimony citing the scant income and outgoing volume of freight through Boston, Mr. Hagarty declared that passenger service to and from Boston may have to be discontinued for lack of freight. He asserted that the differentials against Boston have made it virtually impossible to get cargoes for shipment through this port, and that agencies and offices have been opened in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

Questioned by Wilbur LaRoe, Jr., of counsel for the complainants, Mr. Hagarty said that he believes equalization of rail rates to all eastern ports would have the effect of stabilizing ocean rates. He emphasized the need of Boston to greater grain shipments, a type of cargo which serves as ballast, declaring that it has been necessary to use sand for ballast in some of the Cunard liners out of Boston.

Empty Ships Sent Out

The last dozen witnesses put on by the complainants testified briefly. Charles B. Baldwin, transportation manager of the United Shoe Machinery Company, testified that South American customers had requested that no more shipments be made through the port of Boston, because of the irregular sailings. If these were adequate, Mr. Baldwin declared, his company would use Boston 100 per cent.

Shipping men testified to the partial cargoes brought into Boston and the empty ships which are forced to leave. Business men testified that the port would be used to a far greater extent if the differentials were removed and equality established. It was brought out that with an equal opportunity there would be no lack of ships and no hesitation about constructing such terminal facilities as are needed.

The entire case in the Boston phase of its presentation has been directed to showing the existing condition of the Port of Boston, connecting this with the adverse differentials, and painting a picture of what the inevitable result of a continuance of the existing practices must be. The defendants, led by Henry W. Biele, counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, have directed their fundamental attention to affirming a policy of computation of rates by distance and of proposing that the responsibility rests with the United States Shipping Board to adjust ocean rates.

One of the outstanding features of the hearings has been the astuteness of counsel for both sides and for the interveners.

REAL ESTATE BOARDS FAVOR REGULATIONS

Fourteen states of the American Union have license laws regulating real estate brokers, and the National Association of Real Estate Boards favors extension of the laws to all other states, as a result of which the subject will be considered at the brokers' dinner of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange at Hotel Bellevue, Boston, Tuesday night, Oct. 24.

It is claimed by advocates of the law that it will not only raise the standards of the real estate business as a whole, but will serve to protect the public from those unscrupulous methods in the past have victimized the public out of large sums.



LIEUT. JOHN A. MACREADY

LIEUT. OAKLEY KELLY

Photos by Underwood & Underwood

ECONOMIC EXPERTS TO DISCUSS PRICES

Probable Trend for Next Decade Will Be Important Topic at Harvard Conference

"Prices Over the Next Ten Years," "Next Year's Business" and "The Course of Stock Prices of Manufacturing Industries" will be some of the topics discussed by business men and professors of economics at the fourth annual conference of the Committee on Economic Research of Harvard University, to be held Friday and Saturday, Oct. 20 and 21, at the Harvard Club of Boston.

At the meetings, almost every city of importance in the United States will be represented by prominent business men, who will take part in the general discussion following the addresses. Among those who will speak are Col. Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company; George W. Norris, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia; Prof. Charles J. Bullock, Prof. Homer B. Vanderblue and Prof. Warren M. Persons of the department of economics of Harvard University; and Prof. W. L. Crum of the department of economics of Yale University.

Coming Prices to Be Discussed

Professors Bullock and Vanderblue, at the meeting Friday evening, will discuss "Prices Over the Next Ten Years." When the Armistice was concluded, it was generally expected that prices would decline to something like their pre-war level, and there did actually ensue a brief depression, which seemed to confirm such expectations. But in the spring of 1919 "flush times" returned, and carried prices to a higher point than ever before had been reached.

This led many to conclude that the war had raised prices to a high level which was certain to be maintained for many years, and might prove permanent. The events of the past two years have shown the second theory to be erroneous, but have not yet proved the first correct. Under such conditions, it is not strange that a sharp division of opinion exists concerning the probable trend of prices during the next decade.

The Harvard committee believes that prices will fluctuate around the present level during the coming decade, and will present the basis on which this prediction is made.

Similar Sequence Evidenced

"The Course of Stock Prices of Groups of Manufacturing Industries" will be the subject of Professor Persons' address, Saturday morning at the Harvard Union. In view of the sequence of the movement of commodity prices in various industries, a strong feeling prevails that a similar sequence is evidenced in the movement of stock prices of these industries. This point will be discussed thoroughly by Professor Persons, author of the Index of General Business Conditions, on which the forecasts of

the Harvard Economic Committee are based.

Professor Crum, a contributing editor to the publications of the Harvard committee, will present a paper dealing with the subject, "Do High and Low Money Rates Succeed Each Other at Uniform Intervals of Years?" The movement of money is such an important factor in the economic situation of today and is so closely related to the movement of commodity and security markets that interest in the discussion will be far more than academic.

Will Witness Football Game

Speakers, members of the committee and attending business men will view the Harvard-Center College football game on Saturday and will meet at the Harvard Club of Boston in the evening for the annual dinner.

Colonel Ayres, formerly director of the department of education of the Russell Sage Foundation and former chief of the statistical division of the War Department, will speak on "Next Year's Business." Mr. Norris, a national banking figure and a well-known student of business conditions, will discuss, in connection with the business future, "The Objective of the Federal Reserve Credit Policy."

These two addresses will be followed by a general discussion of business conditions in 1923, in which a number of nationally prominent business executives will participate.

MANITOBA PREMIER BEATS HIS OPPONENTS

WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6 (Special)—In the deferred election in The Pas yesterday, the Provincial Premier, John Bracken, beat his three opponents by an overwhelming majority, quite exceeding the most sanguine expectations. The vote cast in his favor was more than twice the total of votes for his opponents, all of whom will lose their election deposits. The rival candidates were Dr. C. C. Robson, Herman Finger, and R. H. McNeil. The election was brought about by the party after it had obtained a majority in the general election of July last.

Mr. Bracken was not a candidate at the general election, but he resigned the presidency of the Manitoba Agriculture College to become Premier. Due to the unexpected nomination of three opposing candidates, Mr. Bracken was forced to wage a vigorous campaign, but the issue was never in doubt.

ARMY AIRMEN STAY IN AIR 35 HOURS

Every Record for Sustained Flight Broken Before T-2's Pilots Land at San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Oct. 7 (By the Associated Press)—Lieut. John A. Macready and Lieut. Oakley Kelly, who had been flying over San Diego since 5:56 a. m., Thursday, in the great monoplane T-2, landed at Rockwell Field at 5:11:30 p. m. yesterday having broken all known records for sustained flight in the heavier than air flying machine. They were in the air 35 hours, 18 minutes and 13 seconds.

The aviators were willing, they said, to have continued their flight except for their desire to reach the ground before darkness should make landing more difficult.

The landing of the big monoplane was the signal for a mighty chorus of whistles from the vessels in the harbor. When the airmen circled down to the field, a small army of spectators, including the Rockwell field force and many civilians was waiting to greet them.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Army air service officials, in a statement on the record established by Lieutenants Macready and Kelly, declared the demonstration had furnished "convincing proof of the wonderful reliability of the best aeronautical engine the world has yet produced—the Liberty."

The air service transport T-2, on this flight weighed 10,700 pounds, of which 4,000 pounds consisted of gas and oil, according to the statement.

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS NAME NEW OFFICERS

All of the present officers of the Massachusetts Association of Sealers of Weights and Measures were re-elected yesterday at the closing session held in Faneuil Hall, attended by more than 100 delegates. Holyoke was chosen as the meeting place for next year's convention. Morris Glosier of Chicopee was appointed delegate to the National Convention to be held in Washington next May.

PHELAN AUTHORITY BEING QUESTIONED

United Improvement Association of Boston Doubts His Power in Fuel Emergency

Action by the United Improvement Association of Boston, seeking to determine whether or not James J. Phelan has the authority of State Fuel Administrator of Massachusetts in the existing coal emergency in New England was forecast following adoption by the association of resolutions in which the public is warned against "supporting any attempt by the so-called fuel administrator to interfere with the normal distribution of coal to the local dealers, or by assumed authority to attempt to fix prices."

Raymond P. Delano, delegate to the association from the Dorchester District, and a member of the Governor's emergency fuel committee, said today that the organization contends that Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the Commission on Necessaries of Life, is the proper fuel administrator under legislative authority. It doubts the authority which Mr. Phelan is exercising under the legislative act of 1922 which, he says, attempted to re-create a fuel administrator under the same provisions as had the Public Safety Act of 1917, which provided for seizure of coal by the State.

Moral Suasion on Small Dealer

The Emergency Fuel Committee, of which James J. Storow was the first chairman, is a moral suasion on the small coal dealer, according to Mr. Delano. He points out that Massachusetts uses 5,500,000 tons of coal and that not over 1,500,000 tons had been received here up to Sept. 1. This, he shows, leaves 4,000,000 tons yet to be delivered to furnish a normal year's supply.

The charge is made that the "combination" that controls the production and distribution of coal is maneuvering to oppress the small coal dealer and to keep the price to the consumer at a high level through failure to produce as fast as is required, and to move coal to New England with that rapidity necessary to build up adequate reserves before winter slows down transportation facilities.

It also is charged that Mr. Hultman declined to co-operate with these interests, as a result of which "as asserted, he found his hands tied by the appointment of an 'emergency fuel administrator' who is intended to take full charge of the situation in Massachusetts during the continuance of the existing emergency. Members of the United Improvement Association

tion also assail the Emergency Fuel Committee for not taking strong steps to check the activities of this so-called "combination."

Text of Resolutions Adopted
Resolutions adopted at the recent meeting of the United Improvement Association deal with the situation, in part, as follows:

We believe the only solution to beat the combination that controls the production, distribution and the price of anthracite coal, is for the consumer to use every possible substitute. He should use for at least one-half of his year's fuel supply, American soft coal of grade such as New River and Pocahontas, because each year we have got to burn more and more soft coal in New England, regardless of the price of hard coal.

We commend Eugene C. Hultman for his faithful and conscientious efforts to protect and help the public, handicapped as he is by hostile, selfish interests and a subsidized press. We warn the public against supporting any attempt by the so-called fuel administrator to interfere with the normal distribution of coal to the local dealers, or by assumed authority to attempt to fix prices, which if done we believe would only help to concentrate the control of the supply and the price to be charged into a few hands closely allied with those who have already limited production, artificially diverted distribution and arbitrarily extracted extortionate prices for a most necessary necessity of life.

We believe that the action of the Mayor and City Council in being ready to distribute coal as a municipality is a most wise and sensible step and will be a great factor in putting the coal barons, the Labor autocrats and English soft coal banker speculators to rout.

CANADIAN FIRE LOSS MAY EXCEED \$7,000,000

NORTH BAY, Ont., Oct. 7—The property loss in the fire which swept so many towns in northern Ontario will probably aggregate between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000. Between 30 and 40 persons have perished, while between 150 and 200 farms were burned out, according to a statement issued by the Premier, E. C. Drury, after a trip over the stricken area on a relief train.

The towns of North Cobalt, Thornloe, Healsip, Charlton, and Uno Park were destroyed. Haileybury was almost destroyed and Englehart suffered considerable damage. New Liskeard was only slightly affected.

CUBAN AFFAIRS CLEARING

HAVANA, Oct. 7—Now that the Cuban Senate has approved the \$50,000,000 loan bill, unless it is amended the passage of the five-part reform program advocated by General Crowder, representative in Cuba of President Harding, is assured. General Crowder expects to leave for Washington soon to confer on the policy to be pursued on his return to Havana in November.

PREMIER CONSULTS KING EMMANUEL

Luigi Facta Is Determined to Maintain Order in Italy—Action Protested by Austrian

By Special Cable

ROME, Oct. 7—The Italian Prime Minister, Luigi Facta, returned to Rome yesterday and urgently summoned a Cabinet meeting. Although the Fascists have evacuated Trent, the internal situation remains of the gravest. Signor Facta discussed the political situation with the King and Signor Giolitti before returning to Rome.

The Cabinet's resignation, however, is not considered imminent, as Signor Facta does not desire to resign unless Parliament passes an unfavorable vote. The Cabinet expects to decide to reopen Parliament before the date originally fixed. Signor Facta insisted that the Government had the firm intention of maintaining order and was prepared to defend the liberties of the State against any aggressors. It will call to the attention of the Government's representatives in the provinces the necessity for the strictest application of the law.

The Minister of the Interior still continues his conversations with the military authorities, which will probably be entrusted with the duty of defending the State's authority, if further attacked. The Fascists' action against Italian citizens of German nationality in Bolzano has occasioned a protest by an Austrian deputy, who has asked the Austrian Foreign Minister to protest to the League of Nations regarding the Fascists' violent actions against the Germans in the Upper Adige, also against the threatened Fascists' expedition to Innsbruck. Austria, it is declared, should ask the assistance of the League for the protection of the minorities. It is said to be absolutely untrue that the Fascists intend to carry on a march to Innsbruck.

ALBERTA WHEAT FOR EUROPE
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence)—Signs point to a huge quantity of Alberta wheat being shipped through Vancouver to Europe this winter. At the Vancouver Merchants Exchange 55,300 tons of grain of the present year's crop have already been booked for shipment through the Government terminal elevator here. At this time last year not a bushel had been booked, but by June last 7,000,000 bushels had been shipped through Vancouver. Conservative estimates for this year place the amount at 15,000,000 bushels.

DODGE BROTHERS BUSINESS SEDAN

With this car, Dodge Brothers have literally created a new type of sedan.

They have combined open car ruggedness with closed car protection and smartness.

They have demonstrated, once for all, that a sedan can be as practical and almost as inexpensive as an open touring car.

The body is built of hand-welded steel because steel is sturdy, and will take a permanent, oven-baked finish, eliminating forever the cost of repainting.

The seats are upholstered in attractive, genuine Spanish blue leather, because leather will wash and wear.

To further enlarge the car's usefulness, the rear seat, back and side cushions, seat frame and foot rest are quickly removable, giving sixty-four cubic feet of flat loading space in the rear compartment. The manifold uses made possible by this unique feature are readily imagined.

The top and rear quarters are of non-rumble, fabric construction, conforming with the present attractive vogue. From cord tires to curtain cords, the fittings, inside and out, are distinctive and complete.

In fact, every detail of the car emphasizes its striking adaptability to business as well as social use.

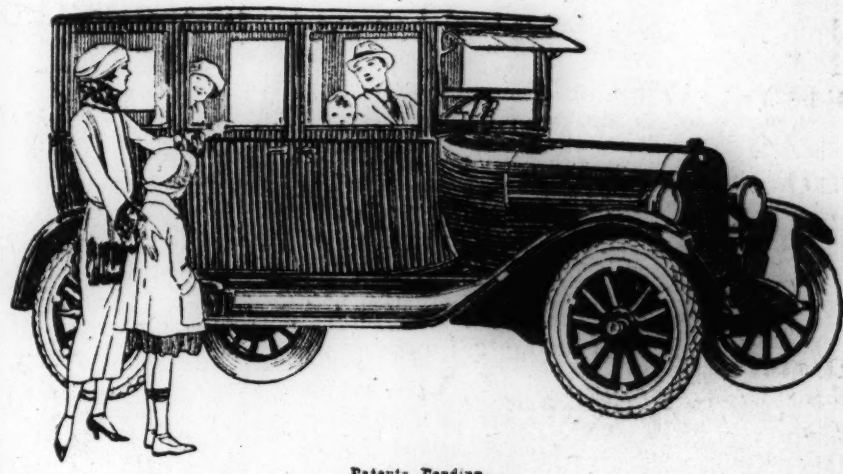
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1922

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J. J. & Abel Stowell, Charlestown, 1822

A. Stowell & Son, 78 Main St., Charlestown, 1835

A. Stowell & Son, 42 Main St., Charlestown, 1849

Abel Stowell, 158 Main St., Charlestown, 1855-62

Alexander Stowell, 16 Winter St., Boston, 1863

A. Stowell & Co., 16 Winter St., Boston, 1869-1896

A. Stowell & Co., Inc., 24 Winter St., 1896-1922

Diamonds Gold Jewelry Clocks Silverware
Pearls Watches Lamps China and Glass

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JEWELERS FOR 100 YEARS

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—you may expect to find those points of excellence which are back of the Hurwitch name and fame in Designing Custom Tailoring and Dressmaking for Women and Misses. And you will not be disappointed. As for the prices, they will only tend to increase your interest at the READY-TO-WEAR STYLE SHOP of

HURWITCH BROS.
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SECOND FLOOR AT
344 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON
NEAR ARLINGTON

FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION ADDRESSED ON THE NEAR EAST

Discourses Delivered by Greek and Turkish Representatives—H. A. Gibbons Speaks On the New Crisis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—The immediate responsibility of every citizen of the United States for the solution of the present vital problems in the Near East was set forth today at the first forum luncheon this season for the Foreign Policy Association. The Hotel Astor ballroom was crowded for the affair, the several hundred guests being proof of the awakening interest in international politics which is resulting from the impartial, nonpartisan debates which the association inaugurates last season and which it will continue fortnightly throughout the present year.

Herbert Adams Gibbons, paving the way for the twofold presentation of the Near Eastern situation by M. Tzolainos, former private secretary of M. Venizelos, and Zia Bey, set forth an outsider's estimate of the factors at play.

Dr. Gibbons said that the main factors in the new crisis that threatens to plunge Europe back again into war were Turkish versus Greek nationalism and rival ambitions of Russia, Great Britain and France to become the dominant power in the waterway leading from the Black Sea to the Aegean Sea.

Treaty of Sevres

It is generally forgotten at the present time that we cannot speak of Greece and Turkey as two countries, each of whom has been trying to take territory from the other. The Turkey of modern times is—or rather was—a country formed by conquest and settlement in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. The Balkan states, including Greece, were created in the nineteenth century and enlarged in the twentieth by revolts and wars against the Turks. The recent events in western Asia Minor and the present situation in Thrace are due to the Treaty of Sevres, which punished Turkey—as the other defeated nations were punished—by taking away territories the Turks had once conquered by the sword, and joining them to neighboring countries which had an excellent historical title and a passable ethnographical title to them.

Western Asia Minor in the hands of Greece, Thrace in the hands of Greece—these were decisions made by the victorious powers and incorporated in a treaty, on the same grounds and with the same justification that territorial changes were made in Europe to the disadvantage of Turkey's allies. The Greeks were invited by the Entente powers to go into Thrace, and by Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George to go into Asia Minor. Expelling the Turks from Thrace was one of the war aims definitely outlined by the Entente powers in their answer to President Wilson's query a few months before the United States entered the war.

French Propaganda Work

During the war the French Government made much in its propaganda work of what the Turks had done to the Armenians in Asia Minor. Virtually every prominent statesman and politician in France has at one time or another said that the French soldiers were fighting to free the Armenians from the yoke of Turkey, and Senator Jonnart, when he deposed King Constantine in the name of the Allies in 1917, publicly justified this measure on the ground that the Allies were fighting the war for the aggrandizement of Greece, the realization of the hopes of Hellenism, and the liberation of the Greeks under Ottoman yoke. British and French generals and statesmen, at Saloniki and in London and Paris, frequently asserted that the Entente Powers intended to treat Greece in relation to Turkey as they would treat Poland in relation to Germany. When and why did they change their minds and begin to look upon the Greeks as enemies and the Turks as friends? When they became suspicious of each other's intentions in regard to Constantinople, and because the French felt that the best way of defeating British ambitions was to encourage the Turks and furnish them with the military means of expelling the Greeks from Asia Minor.

International Morality

"World politics is a dirty game, with no redeeming features. We can never hope to have a real workable League of Nations until we have a totally different kind of international morality from that practiced by the Entente Powers, especially in the Near East, ever since the armistice of Nov. 11, 1918, which was going to end war and give freedom to all oppressed peoples. The British in the Near East have been trying to redeem the earlier faults—honestly if without great success—during the last year, and have stood, though timidly, on the side of humanity and civilization. The policy of France has been as purely and cynically and heartlessly opportunist as the policy of Germany was in international crises before the World War. Italy has thought only of herself."

In emphasizing the importance of full and accurate information con-

cerning foreign affairs, Dr. Gibbons said, "There is astonishing ignorance concerning these matters that—as was proved by our forced entrance into the World War—affect vitally our own well-being and the lives of our children."

"I am proud to have had the opportunity to travel and observe conditions in the Near East and Europe recently for The Christian Science Monitor. For I had the feeling that I was writing for the one great newspaper in America that had a world vision and whose policy was to cover actually the entire world and to present the news of the world. And The Christian Science Monitor is partisan only in the sense of giving loyal support to the forces of progress and righteousness against movements that tend to turn back the hands of the clock, to fill the world with an atmosphere of evil thought, and to retard the coming of the Kingdom of God. I mention The Christian Science Monitor, because it is this conception of journalism that is the hope of the world."

WAY FOUND TO AVOID BOTHER OF RED STAIN ON PLATED ARTICLES

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 12.—Plate manufacturers in the United Kingdom often have been bothered by the appearance of red stains on electro-plated or silver-plated ware, and as a consequence of this the Sheffield Silver Trade Technical Society recently appointed a committee to look into the matter, determine the cause of the difficulty, and propose, if possible, a method whereby it hereafter might be obviated.

The conclusions of this committee were discussed in a paper read before the annual autumn meeting of the Institute of Metals. It was definitely established that such red stains are caused by a "careless use of rouge in the finishing and polishing processes. If a polisher and finisher refrains from applying the rouge to an overheated surface until it has sufficiently cooled, no red stain will ever make its appearance, the investigators were convinced.

BIGGEST LIFEBOAT IN WORLD WILL BE BUILT IN ENGLAND

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. Sept. 12 (Special Correspondence).—The Royal National Lifeboat Institution of Great Britain has just completed plans for the biggest motor lifeboat in the world. To be built by a shipbuilding firm on the Mersey, it will be used at the lifeboat station at New Brighton, near Liverpool.

This boat will be 60 feet long, with a displacement of about 40 tons. Twin screws will be driven by two 75-horsepower motors, giving a speed of 10 knots, and a radius of 100 miles. This will be the first British lifeboat to have cabin accommodation. Her two cabins will hold about 50 people. The boat will carry a line-throwing gun, a searchlight, and net. A sum of £20,000 has been subscribed voluntarily toward the building of the vessel.

DOMINICAN POLITICAL PARTIES AGREE ON PROVISIONAL LEADER

Reported Harmony Considered Long Step Toward Withdrawal of American Troops From Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The State Department is much encouraged by the progress of events in Santo Domingo. The agreement which has been reached, advises declare, by the representatives of the different political parties in the Dominican Republic on Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos for provisional president of the Republic, pending the election of a regular constitutional government, is looked upon as a long step toward the completion of negotiations which will make it possible for the United States to withdraw its troops.

An official proclamation will be issued within the next few days at Santo Domingo announcing the choice of the provisional president, who will then proceed with the steps necessary for the holding of general elections whereby a final constitutional government will be established.

Conditions have been improving ever since Sumner Welles, former chief of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, was sent last July to Santo Domingo as commissioner with rank of envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for the purpose of investigating and reporting on political conditions in the Dominican Republic and ascertaining the views of the people with respect to an appropriate agreement with the Government of the United States as a result of which the American military forces of occupation could be withdrawn.

Mr. Welles went to Santo Domingo in the latter part of July and while the State Department has made it known on several occasions that it was pleased with the manner in which affairs were progressing no definite report has been made as to exactly what has been accomplished to date. The first tangible result so far made known of these efforts is the bringing of the different political factions together in their indorsement of a provisional president.

Much remains to be done, of course, it is pointed out, before constitu-

tional government can be fully established in the Dominican Republic; but one great difficulty in the way of final settlement has been removed.

It is believed that two main factors are responsible for the choice of Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos as provisional president. One is that he has never been actively identified with any of the political parties and therefore proved to be a satisfactory neutral. Another is that he is an able business executive, having successfully managed large enterprises, and it is recognized that this is the sort of a man the Dominican Republic needs in the present emergency.

The question of finance and the careful handling of the Government's money is probably the most important one which the new government will have to face. The fact that the Dominican Republic, along with many other nations during the past few years, has been passing through economic depression, which has reduced the Government's income will call for financial skill of a high order to prevent the development of a serious financial and economic crisis from developing in the country.

With the withdrawal of American military government and the turning over of affairs to the hands of Dominicans the number of native officials in all departments, as well as in the sanitary and police departments, will increase; this will demand larger expenditures at a time when the government income is still low. Therefore, it is pointed out, the government finances will have to be handled carefully, especially for the first year or so after the withdrawal of the Americans.

MASS MEETING HELD BY JEWS OF PRAGUE

PRAGUE, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence).—After the close of the Zionist Conference in Carlsbad, a Zionist mass meeting was held in

Prague at the Produce Exchange. More than 1500 were present. Among the speakers were several who had been delegates to the conference. Dr. M. Solowetschik and Dr. Shmarya Levin described the work of the Zionist organization as the Jewish Agency, under the Palestine Mandate, and dwelt upon the duties of world Jewry toward the reconstruction of Palestine.

The meeting was opened in Hebrew, but Mr. Goldstein, speaking in the Czech language, recounted the many successes which have attended the work of the Zionist movement up to the present time.

CHINESE BOYCOTT VICTORIA SCHOOLS

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence).—The Chinese are still maintaining their strict boycott of the new separate schools which the Victoria School Board, adopting a policy new in western Canada, has set up for Chinese students. The school board has modified its policy to the extent of allowing Chinese students who speak good English to study in the white schools but the other Chinese are remaining at home.

Three Chinese schools have been established but no Chinese students are attending them yet. The school board has issued an ultimatum to the Chinese and threatened to close the new schools if they are not attended. If this were done the Chinese would be without educational facilities and it is expected now that they will yield and attend the separate schools prepared for them.

BRITISH COLUMBIA SPEAKS NEW ZEALAND

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 25 (Special Correspondence).—What is regarded as a record in freak communication for the Pacific coast was set up here this week when the Government wireless station at Estevan spoke to the station at Raratonga, New Zealand. The distance roughly, is 6500 miles.

The Estevan station has increased its power greatly this summer and experts say that it is now the most powerful plant on the entire Pacific coast. The communication with New Zealand, however, was quite extraordinary and was caused by unusual atmospheric conditions.

IRISH POST OFFICE HAS WAGE DISPUTE

Government Holds Pay Reasonable—Cost of Living

DUBLIN, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence).—During the Irish postal strike, the Irish Postal Union endeavored, through leaflets distributed by the strikers, to give what they considered to be the present cost of living in Ireland, as compared with the workers' wages. These statements, however, the Government has found not to be based on facts, and constitute only a small proportion of the figures on which the cost-of-living figure is based. The Government bases its figures from the reports of the Cost of Living Committee, which furnishes data derived from the average prices ruling for the whole country.

The following is a cost-of-living report submitted by the Postal Union as the actual prices of certain items of expenditure, as compared to the Government's prices:

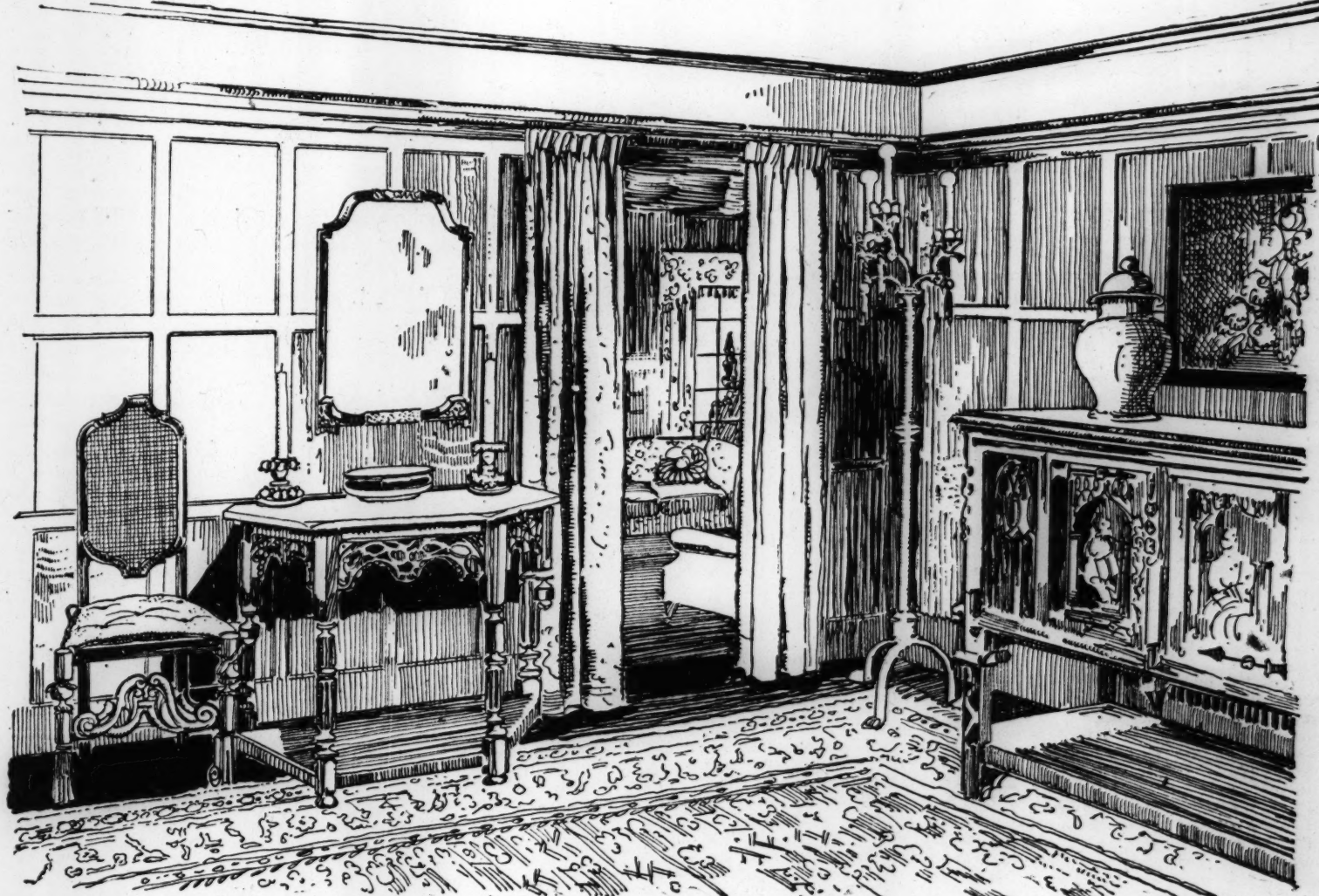
	Gov. Price	Actual Price
Butter	1 6¼ per lb	2 0½ d
Eggs	1 5¼ per dozen	2 0½ d
Milk	4¼ per quart	17
Bacon	1 7 per lb	2 4
Mutton	1 3½ per lb	1 8½ 10
Beef	1 1 per lb	1 6
Cheese	1 4½ per lb	1 10½ 8
Rent	5 2 per week	19 2 per wk

*Prices still rising. †8d from October.

The Irish wages, which compare favorably with those paid in Great Britain, are, in the opinion of the Government, reasonable and adequate and give due consideration to the Irish cost of living. They are higher than the wages paid to corresponding classes in Great Britain and the six northeastern counties, despite the fact that the Irish Post Office is run at a loss.

The Government has offered "to spread the bonus reduction in installments over a period of three months, the precise amounts of the installments to be settled by negotiations," or "to carry out one-half of the total reduction now and one-half on December 1." After the full cut had been made the remaining wages and bonus would be drawn by the sorting clerks, etc., in Dublin. Over 250 would draw over £5 per week; over 330, £4 10s. per week, and over 400 would draw over £4 a week, all exclusive of overtime.

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DRY FORCES SEE BIG VICTORY IN RULING BARRING LIQUOR FROM ALL AMERICAN SHIPS

(Continued from Page 1)

law were cleaning out the holes in this country where liquor is manufactured and dispensed, piratical rum-runners were supplying the land bootleggers with limitless quantities of various brands of liquor, all of them interdicted by law.

Not only was smuggling going on on a large scale but the United States Government itself was countenancing one law for the land and one for the sea in permitting the sale of liquor on its ships. The "little foxes" were getting in their work all along the line, to undermine the fabric of law enforcement and law respect. The ruling by the Attorney-General has gone to the heart of the whole matter. Citizens of the United States and persons coming under its jurisdiction will have to abide by the law of the land, and this law, it has been officially affirmed is binding on American property and territory wherever it is found.

This means that it will become infinitely easier for the prohibition enforcement machinery to do its work. Diplomatic privilege has been a sort of sacrosanct thing which has been overworked in the pleas for keeping open ocean channels for the free flow of liquor. In general the higher diplomatic officials have respected the law of the country to which they have been accredited, but minor attaches have been accused of abusing the privilege which was extended to them as a courtesy. Not only members of the diplomatic corps have liquor on their premises but their persons and luggage have been regarded as immune from the operation of local laws and they have been free to receive shipments of liquor provided a servant or attaché attended the shipment. In some instances the shipments were permitted without the presence of an attaché.

Although the Daugherty ruling does not directly affect the immunity accorded diplomats by law it hits all carriers of liquor.

How is the liquor to be transported to the diplomats without a violation of the law as construed by the Attorney-General? They can send a diplomatist out to the three-mile limit to get the liquor but there will be a hesitance about asking the State Department for permits to do something which is opposed by law.

President's Instructions

President Harding's letter to Secretary Mellon instructing him to enforce the new dry law restrictions with respect to foreign ships in American ports follows:

I have asked the Attorney-General to place in your hands his ruling relating to the application of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act to the service and the transportation of

secret agreement giving to Mustapha Kemal Pasha indirect tutelage over the foreign affairs of Moslem states closely connected with the Ankara Government. The main provision of the alleged treaty was as follows:

In case that a third state should resist actively and militarily the army of Turkey, which at the present instance is Greece, or in the case that other states, whether in common or independently of each other, should take military measures against Russia or Germany, the three contracting states will make a common front and will defend their interests and existence in common. The military movements and operations will be carried on according to a program agreed upon by the military representatives of the three allies.

In the passing show of progress it should be recorded that the wooden railroad mail car is about ready to fade into the past. There are now only four such cars in use out of about 5000 formerly employed to transport the United States mails, according to the Post Office Department.

"Better Homes in America" week is being exploited throughout the country. In many cities and towns a model house is to be fitted up and information regarding building and furnishing, also treatment of grounds, is to be given. With apartments so high priced it would seem a fitting time for such a campaign.

An advisory council includes the names of Calvin Coolidge, Herbert Hoover, Henry C. Wallace, John J. Fitzgerald, and other officials occupying high Government positions. Julius Barnes, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and other prominent persons.

German women, learning of the passage of the Cable bill granting married women independent citizenship, are planning to ask for similar legislation from the German Reichstag. The National Woman's Party has received a letter from Frau von Valpau, manager of the German Union of Women's Organizations, asking for a copy of the American bill, and promising to send a copy of the petition to be presented to the Reichstag.

Complaints have been made of the expense of the Congressional Record in which are set forth the day to day utterances of senators and representatives, with votes on legislative matters. Even with the adjournment of Congress this expense does not cease. Days after it has adjourned sine die and members are hard at work in their home fields seeking endorsement at the polls, the Record comes out for the sake of conveying to constituents the remarks of this or that member of one Chamber or the other on a variety of subjects, this being under the permission to "extend remarks," a matter of Congressional courtesy which would frequently be more honored in the breach than in the observance in the opinion of many persons.

In adopting the Eighteenth Amendment and that of the legislative body in initiating it must be considered in the light of the mischief to be prevented.

The mischief to be prevented in prohibition enactments has been construed as the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage.

To hold that the intent of Congress in proposing the wording of the amendment and of the states in ratifying it, was anything less than to extend its prohibitions where the judicial arm of this Government extends for any purpose, is to fail to apply all the rules the Supreme Court has laid down for arriving at the intent of constitutional enactments.

The term "all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof" expresses not a limitation just to lands, as the word territory might alone be construed, but rather an extension wherever the jurisdiction of the United States may reach.

Certainly Shipping Board vessels operated and owned by our very Government are subject to the jurisdiction thereof. Because of their ownership by the Government they would, in a double sense, be subject to the restrictions of the Eighteenth Amendment. But every American vessel is some purpose regarded as a part of American territory and our laws are the rules for guidance.

The construction of the word "territory" in the fourth article of the Constitution to mean lands is in complete harmony with the intent of the framers of that article of the Constitution. I believe from the study of the history and conditions out of which the Eighteenth Amendment grew, it is equally clear that the words "territory subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" carry the intent to extend its provisions over every port where the flag of America flies.

Amendment Basic Force

The Eighteenth Amendment is really a law itself, as well as a declaration of the intent of the Constitution. From its terms alone flows the real prohibition. Palpably, therefore, since by the force of the amendment prohibition is carried everywhere within the confines of the sovereignty of the United States, the National Prohibition Act passed to facilitate its enforcement and punish its violation would be co-extensive therewith.

The Thirteenth Amendment is similar. It, too, names a new prohibition and states the extent of its application. Enactments resulting from it do not vary specific provision for their application to offenses committed on the high seas, and yet no one would advance the theory that because of that fact slavery might be permitted on American ships while on the high seas.

The Supreme Court decision in the Old Dominion Steamship Company case was quoted as follows:

In short, the bare fact of the parties being outside the territory, in places belonging to no other sovereign, would not limit the authority of the state, as accepted by civilized theory. No one doubts the power of England or France to govern their own ships on the high seas.

The open oceans outside the territorial waters of nations have long been regarded as the highway of all wherein all nations share the privilege of tenants in common. If, then, the United States shares the seas as a tenant in common with other nations of the world, the Eighteenth Amendment would be broad enough to comprehend the sea as territory of the United States in so far and where and when it is used by American bottoms.

As to Ships of Other Nations

In regard to jurisdiction over foreign ships, Mr. Daugherty says: It is a long-established principle of municipal and international law that a nation has the right to make and enforce laws covering its territorial waters as well as its land.

And it is outside the province of an executive or administrative officer of the Government to read into the law and into the Constitution an exception not specifically contained therein. Particularly should it be proved that the results of granting the privilege to foreign ships would be to produce manifestly unfair conditions of competition

for our own citizens and shipping interests.

By way of summary, I am of the opinion that under the rules of fair intentment American ships wherever they may be are included in the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment "territory subject to the jurisdiction" of the United States, so that manufacture, transportation or sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes is prohibited thereon.

The National Prohibition Act is an act of general jurisdiction in force wherever the Eighteenth Amendment applies; and the courts of the United States have jurisdiction to punish its violations on the high seas.

State Department Not Concerned
The State Department is taking no action in regard to the effect of the Attorney General's ruling on foreign ships. The department considers it entirely a matter of American jurisdiction, as it always has been held to be. There should be no reason for bringing the State Department into it.

The Attorney General is looked on as the proper person to make the ruling, and it should rest there.

The Supreme Court has already ruled that liquor sent in bond by train through the United States from Canada to Mexico for export, constitutes a violation of the law and there is no difference between trains and ships in the opinion of most authorities. The Supreme Court may be called upon, however, to state specifically that the law applies to ships as well as to trains.

No embassies or legations have taken any action yet and none is anticipated.

Question Effect on Subsidy

The effect of the ruling on the ship subsidy is one of the most widely discussed points here. The President is committed to the policy of Government support for American shipping. At the moment Albert D. Lasker, head of the Shipping Board and chief exponent of the program, is saying that there can be no prosperous American Merchant Marine without liquor.

If the Administration goes ahead with its program it will pledge its faith to the belief that a dry merchant marine can be established. The fact that the ruling has been made applicable to foreign ships in American waters will help the American shipping in competition with that of other countries.

As a matter of fact it was well recognized that some of the President's most powerful supporters in Congress could not be brought to support his policy for helping out American shipping as long as liquor was sold aboard American ships. It is believed that by getting rid of the liquor, the President's plan will gain in support.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, commenting today on the Attorney-General's ruling, said:

The decision by the Department of Justice against beverage liquor on American ships on the high seas and on foreign ships within the three-mile limit is sound law and based on good reason. It will help law enforcement greatly. It sustains the contention which we made at the hearing and in our brief.

The status of liquor outside the three-mile limit is uncertain. Existing law extends the limit to 12 miles for certain purposes. The courts have thus far sustained these laws. England protests their enforcement and the matter is held in abeyance during the conversations with Great Britain.

Reason and precedent indicate that any nation may extend the limit of its jurisdiction beyond the three-mile limit in order to protect itself from smugglers and those who violate organic or statutory laws. Practically all nations have enacted such laws.

New York Judge Denounces as "Piracy" Dry Navy's Seizure of Captains' Cash

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Judge Learned Hand, in United States District Court yesterday characterized as "an act of piracy except in the mind of prohibition agents," the alleged confiscation of sums of money and personal effects totaling \$72,679, from officers of two ships, claiming British registry, recently seized as rum runners.

Capt. John Sims, commander of the Buena, is seeking from Judge Hand a court order which will direct Henry C. Stuart, acting customs collector, to return certain moneys and personal effects, valued at \$21,703, which he alleges were taken from him when his vessel was seized by the dry navy ship Hahn, nine miles off the Jersey coast.

Second Captain Has Claim

Capt. Ronald Betts of the Gardner asks a similar order for the restoration of \$36,886 in money and personal effects he charges was taken from him when his vessel was seized after being boarded by Customs Inspector Bernstein, seven miles off the Jersey coast.

Henderson Butler, supercargo of the Gardner, charges that \$14,000 was taken from him at the same time. He asks that it be returned.

Captain Sims of the Buena, in his petition, charges that on Sept. 14, while nine miles off the coast of Long Beach, he was signaled by the Hahn, of the dry navy, and he and his crew were later boarded by Inspector Beach and two other men, all with drawn pistols. A discrepancy between the number of cases of whisky aboard and the number of the ship's manifest was discovered, the captain says, and the vessel seized.

Were in Jail Four Days

The money taken from him, the captain charges, was turned over to Mr. Stuart. The captain and crew of the Buena were arrested and remained four days in jail before obtaining bail. Eyeglasses, keys to his home in New Scotland, clothing, and other articles were among the personal effects seized, Captain Sims alleges.

When tried before United States Commissioner Stanton, Captain Sims and his crew were discharged and the complaint dismissed. Demand was made for the money and personal effects and was refused, Captain Sims charges.

Counsel for the seamen contend that the Government affidavits in the cases do not disclose that any crime was committed, and that the seizures in all instances were illegal. Judge Hand stated at the conclusion of the arguments that he did not believe an order directing the return

of the money was within his power, and reserved decision.

Raid Reveals \$500,000 Liquor Within Thick Cement Walls

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—In the cellar of a factory near the East River, within walls of brick and cement, prohibition agents last night claim to have discovered one of the richest stores of contraband liquor yet seized—about \$500,000 worth of champagne, whisky, and alcohol.

Much of the liquor, the agents say, was stolen from the Republic Warehouse some time ago. In the gigantic cache, they said, were 10 barrels of champagne, 450 barrels and 2000 cases of whisky, and about 500 five-gallon cans of alcohol.

Crowds gathered outside the factory building, that of the Standard Carpet Company on Forty-Fourth Street, while the agents explored with flashlights the foundations of the building.

Measurements taken of the ground floor and in the cellar showed that the cellar was shorter by far than the floor above it. Then the agents came up a cable, leading apparently into a blank wall of cement and brick. They attacked the wall with axes and sledgehammers. It was 2 feet thick but a hole large enough to permit one man to enter was finally broken. Behind the wall, enclosed on all four sides by masonry and by the floor above, the agents found the piled-up cases of contraband Volstead treasure.

Further exploration revealed a second and secret chamber containing about 800 cases of whisky and 500 five-gallon cans of alcohol, which, the agents said brought the total value of the seized liquor to \$750,000.

John H. Clarke, Assistant United States Attorney, said that three men already were under arrest on bootlegging charges growing out of the federal investigation, one of them being Manly Kessler, a well-known account revealed association with the Standard Carpet Company which was placed under surveillance and the raid tonight followed.

NEW BRIDGE FOR VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 28 (Special Correspondence).—A contract has been signed for the construction of a bridge to connect the north and south shores of the harbor here. The bridge will be erected at Second Narrows beyond the track of navigation and the central feet will be about 1000 feet, with a similar length of approaches. The bridge will cost \$1,250,000 and is to be completed within 18 months. At present communication between Vancouver and the north shore is carried on by ferries every 20 minutes.

CANADA ON WAVE OF PROSPERITY

Production of Manufactures and Exports Increase Largely

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 22 (Special Correspondence).—Since the beginning of the present year Canada has given various indications of a return to more normal and prosperous conditions. This reawakening to activity has been manifested in nearly all the Dominion's lines of industry, and in none has it been so pronounced as in the expansion and new establishment of manufacturing. The annual production of Canadian manufacturing industries now amounts to approximately \$400 per head of population, while the country's exports equal \$150 per head, which is extremely high.

One of the outstanding traits of the year has been the desire shown by the United Kingdom to increase trade with Canada, which came, happily, at a time when certain Canadian products were barred from the United States market by the tariff, and when Canada was finding it necessary to

find other markets and to stir herself to develop trade within the Empire. This new interest has not only had the effect of bringing manufacturers from the British Isles to establish in the Dominion, but has stimulated the expansion of American interests in Canada to meet the competition.

In 1921 a total of 1081 charters were granted new companies commencing operations in Canada, the whole representing a capitalization of \$824,000,000. This year during the first eight months, new incorporations have approximated \$20,000,000 a week. At the end of last year it was estimated there were about 800 branch plants of American industries operating in Canada, and about one-third of this number branches of British industries.

Just how important Canadian industry looms up in the national life can only be estimated from a consideration of the fact that while in 1921 the agricultural production of Canada was valued at \$1,396,223,000, the industrial output in 1919 was worth \$3,520,724,032. Its growth is seen in a comparison with the figures of 1870, \$221,617,773; and 1909, \$481,053,375.

MONTREAL TRAM LINE IN PROSPEROUS STATE

MONTREAL, Que., Sept. 26 (Special Correspondence).—In the annual report of the Montreal Tramways Company for the year ended June 30, 1922, it is shown that the gross revenue received by the company, after providing for all operation charges under the provisions of the contract with the City of Montreal, amounted to \$2,377,417, which, added to the other revenue received outside the contract of \$64,061, made a total gross revenue for the year of \$2,441,478.

The expenses amounted to \$1,917,475, leaving a net income of \$524,003, from which there had been declared four quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent each, amounting to \$397,432, leaving a balance carried to the credit of the general surplus account of \$126,571. This sum, added to the amount of \$916,709 at the credit of the account last year, made a total of \$1,043,281, from which there had been appropriated the sum of \$193,383 on account of the two remaining deferred dividends paid during the year, leaving a balance at the credit of the general surplus account of \$849,893.

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Director of New York Zoological Park Attacks Many
Actions of Man in Dealing With Lower Creatures

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Anti-vivisectionists are watching with interest the efforts now being made by Miss Maude Phillips, president of the American Blue Cross Society, and other persons, to encourage the use of anesthetics in operations upon animals, and already, it is said, a more humane attitude is evident in many experimental laboratories in the United States.

An article regarding methods employed at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, published in The Christian Science Monitor on Aug. 26, occasioned widespread comment among people who believe that even animals have rights that mankind is bound to respect.

No man in the world, perhaps, is better qualified to discuss the rights of "the beasts of the field and the fowl of the air" than Dr. William T. Hornaday, Sc. D., director of the New York Zoological Park, who, while not an anti-vivisectionist, is keenly interested in the welfare of all creatures. Dr. Hornaday for years has combated the vicious and ignorant theory that wild and domestic animals and birds are oblivious to torture, even when perpetrated by a surgeon's knife. He is about to have printed as a poster and given the widest possible distribution his "Wild Animal Bill of Rights," from his recent book, "The Minds and Manners of Animals," (Charles Scribner's Sons, New York and London.) The following quotations are made with Dr. Hornaday's permission.

Middle Course Is Best

"Every harmless wild bird and mammal has the right to live out its life according to its destiny; and man is honor bound to respect those rights," says Dr. Hornaday. "At the same time it is a mistake to regard each wild bird or quadruped as a sacred thing, which under no circumstances may be utilized by man. We are not fanatical Hindus of the castes which religiously avoid the 'taking of life' of any kind, and gently push aside the flea, the centipede and the scorpion."

"The highest duty of a reasoning being is to reason. We have no moral or legal right to act like idiots, or to become a menace to society by protecting criminal animals or criminal men from adequate punishment. Like the tree that is known by its fruit, every alleged 'reasoning being' is to be judged by the daily output of his thoughts."

"Toward wild life our highest duty is to be sane and sensible, in order to be just, and to promote the greatest good for the greatest number. Be neither a Hindu fanatic nor a cruel game-butcher."

"The following planks constitute a good platform on which to base our relations with the wild-animal world, and by which to regulate our duty to the creatures that have no means of defense against the persecutions of cruel men. They may be regarded as representing the standards that have been fixed by enlightened and humane civilization."

In view of the nearness of the approach of the higher animals to the human level, no just and humane man can deny that those wild animals have certain rights which man is in honor bound to respect.

The fact that God gave man "dominion over the beasts of the field" does not imply a denial of animal rights, any more than the supremacy of a human government conveys the right to oppress and maltreat its citizens.

Under certain conditions it is justifiable for man to kill a limited number of the so-called game animals, on the same basis of justification that domestic animals and fowls may be killed for food.

While the trapping of fur-bearing animals is a necessary evil, that evil must be minimized by reducing the sufferings of trapped animals to the lowest possible point, and by preventing wasteful trapping.

The killing of harmless mammals or birds solely for "sport," and without utilizing them when killed, is murder; and no good and humane man will permit himself to engage in any such offenses against good order and the rights of wild creatures.

Shooting at sea-going creatures from moving vessels, without intent of securing them if killed or wounded, is cruel, reprehensible, and criminal, and everywhere should be forbidden by ship captains, and also by law, under penalties.

Extirpation Is a Crime

The extermination of a harmless wild animal species is a crime; but the regulated destruction of wild pests that have been proven guilty is sometimes necessary and justifiable.

No group or species of birds or mammals that is accused of offenses sufficiently grave to merit destruction shall be condemned undefended and unheard, nor without adequate evidence of a character which would be acceptable in a court of law.

The common assumption that every bird or mammal that offends, or injures the property of any man, is necessarily deserving of death, is absurd and intolerable. The death penalty should be the last resort, not the first one!

Any nation that fails adequately to protect its crop-and-tree protecting birds deserves to have its fields and forests devastated by predatory insects.

No person has any moral right to keep a wild mammal, bird, reptile or fish in a state of uncomfortable, unhappy or miserable captivity, and all such practices should be prevented by law, under penalty. It is entirely feasible for a judge to designate a competent person as a referee to examine and decide upon each case.

A wild creature that cannot be kept in comfortable captivity should not be kept at all; and the evils to be guarded against are cruelly small quarters, too much darkness, too much light, uncleanliness, bad odors, and bad food. A fish in a glass globe, or a live bird in a cage the size of a collar box, is a case of cruelty.

Every keeper or owner of a captive wild animal who through indolence, forgetfulness or cruelty permits a wild creature in his charge to perish because of his negligence, is guilty of a grave misdemeanor, and he should be punished as the evidence and the rights of captive animals demand.

An animal in captivity has a right to do all the damage to its surroundings that it can do, and it is not to be punished therefor.

The idea that all captive wild animals are necessarily "miserable" is erroneous, because some captive animals are

better fed, better protected and are more happy in captivity than similar animals are in a wild state, beset by dangers and harassed by hunger and thirst. It is the opinion of the vast majority of civilized people that there is no higher use to which a wild bird or mammal can be devoted than to place it in perfectly comfortable captivity to be seen by millions of persons who desire to make its acquaintance.

About 95 per cent of all the wild mammals seen in captivity were either born in captivity or captured when in their infancy, and therefore have no ideas of freedom, or visions of their wild homes; consequently their supposed "pining for freedom" often is more imaginary than real.

A wild animal has no more inherent right to live a life of lazy and luxurious ease, and freedom from any care, than a man or woman has to live without work or family cares. In the large cities of the world there are many millions of toiling humans who are worse off per capita as to burdens and sorrows and joys than are the beasts and birds in a well-kept zoological park. "Freedom" is comparative only, not absolute.

While the use of trained animals in stage performances is not necessarily cruel, and while training operations are based chiefly upon kindness and reward, it is necessary that vigilance should be exercised to insure that the cages and stage quarters of such animals shall be adequate in size, properly lighted and acceptably ventilated, and that cruel punishments shall not be inflicted upon the animals themselves.

The training of wild animals may, or may not, involve cruelties, according to the intelligence and the moral status of the trainer. A reasonable blow with a whip to a mean and refractory animal in captivity is not necessarily an act of cruelty. Every such act must be judged according to the evidence.

It is unjust to proclaim that "all wild animal performances are cruel" and therefore should be prohibited by law. The claim is untrue, and no lawmaker should pay heed to it. Wild animal performances are no more cruel or unjust than men-and-women performances of acrobatics. Practically all trained animals are well fed and tended, they welcome their performances, and go through them with lively interest. Such performances, when good, have a high educational value, but not to closed minds.

Every bull fight, being brutally unfair to the horses and the bull engaged and disgustingly cruel, is an unfit spectacle for humane and high-minded people, and no Christian man or woman can attend one without self-stultification.

The western practice of "bulldozing," now permitted in some Wild West shows, is disgusting, degrading, and never should be permitted.

The use of monkeys by organ grinders is cruel, it is degrading to the monkeys, and should in all states be prohibited by law.

HONORS FOR ITALIAN OFFICIAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Under the auspices of the Italian Chamber of Commerce in New York, officials of leading Italian steamship lines, banks and commercial firms will tender a luncheon here on Oct. 18 to Giuseppe de Michelis, royal Italian commissioner of immigration. Signor de Michelis and his secretary, Dr. Mariani, former Italian Vice-Consul at New York, for the last month have been visiting the leading cities of the United States and Canada.

With the Ruralist in New England

THE Baldwin apple, once the king of fruits in Pennsylvania, as it still is in New England, is yielding place to harder varieties. Stayman's Winesap has already taken first place in the hearts of Pennsylvania orchardists. Baldwin was the mainstay among Pennsylvania fruit growers for a century, but the sharp setback of severe winter-killing suffered in 1917 in orchards of this standard variety will probably not be overcome. The Baldwin in Pennsylvania has been a shy bearer in recent years and given trouble in storage. Orchardists in the Keystone State witness without regret the passing of Ben Davis, a variety generally described by pomologists as being as capable of standing long shipment as a china egg and about as edible.

Too many varieties are still grown in the commercial orchards of the State, complain horticultural leaders, who are urging standardization and the growing of not more than a dozen varieties for market in the State.

Danger of overspecialization in fruit growing is very real in the orchard sections of Pennsylvania, according to Dr. S. W. Fletcher of the State College. He has been warning orchardists of his State against putting all their eggs in one basket and risking the ruin that has overtaken wholesale orchardists in Washington and Missouri who "rode on the crest of an evanescent boom in fruit growing and faced an inevitable decline" a few years later.

The apple industry, commercially, is young in Pennsylvania, not over 25 years old. The development of the marketing end of the business of apple production has scarcely begun in large areas of tremendous possibilities. And there are 500 local markets in this State of 8,000,000 consumers of apples.

"But it is certain," insists Dr. Fletcher, who is probably the leading horticultural authority in the State, "that the type of orchard that should prevail here is not the one commonly seen now—a solid block of orchard for 50 acres, and nothing else. Our fruit farms should grow apples as the main source of income, but they should also produce enough other fruits, farm crops or live stock, to carry the enterprise over the lean years."

Denmark has been the model and the inspiration of agricultural groups in this country for years. Sufficient reason for the prestige of that small nation in all country life movements is found by E. C. Lindeman, executive secretary of the American Country Life Association, in what he calls Denmark's rural culture.

He discusses his observations of the rural development of Denmark in the

MEXICO AWAITS FORMAL INVITATION

Nation's Status Uncertain at the
Coming Pan-American Union
Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—In arranging the plans for the Pan-American conference to be held at Santiago next March an embarrassment has arisen with respect to the standing of Mexico.

The by-laws of the Pan-American Union provide that its control and activities shall lie within the jurisdiction of a board of governors consisting of the diplomatic representatives in Washington of the 20 Latin-American states, with the American Secretary of State ex-officio chairman of the board.

Inasmuch as the United States has not yet recognized the government of President Obregon of Mexico, the Mexican Government has no Ambassador in Washington, the Embassy being in charge of Don Manuel C. Tellez, chargé d'affaires.

For some months the work of preparing the agenda for the Santiago conference has been going on, and many of the republics have already submitted numerous proposals concerning problems which they believe should be given consideration. Under the existing laws, however, the Mexican Government should not be asked to participate officially in this preliminary work and the Mexican Government has declined to participate officially.

In an informal way, however, representatives of the Mexican Government have been gathering information concerning the proposed conference, and the President is taking a deep interest in the matter. Whether Mexico shall be officially represented at Santiago, it is stated authoritatively, depends upon whether the Chilean Government, which, as host of the conference has charge of issuing invitations, sees fit to extend one to Mexico.

If such an invitation is extended, it was stated here, the Mexican Government will accept and will enter with good will into the work of the conference.

CITIES ASK CONTROL OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 3 (Special Correspondence).—Preparations for a state-wide fight for transfer of city public utilities from control of the Alabama Public Service Commission to that of municipal administrations have brought forth a statement from A. G. Patterson, president of the commission, that such reversal would have one unexpected result—the placing of the operations of hydroelectric companies within the State under the direction of the Federal Government. The controversy in Alabama is the result of a continued boosting of prices by public utility companies. Every municipality served by one or more public utility companies is joining forces to effect such a transfer of control.

This week is to be "Safety Week" in New York. Let every man, woman and child contribute his or her quota to the success of the Safety campaign, and help to make our city as safe as it is beautiful.

B. Altman & Co.

Beginning Monday

A Colossal October Sale

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Choice Oriental Rugs

comprising more than 5,000 individually selected Rugs, ranging in size from the popular small mat to carpets as large as 20x30 feet; all of which will be offered

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1,450 Persian and Chinese Carpets

most of them averaging 9x12 feet, some larger

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richly colored, very deep pile; sizes averaging 4½x7½ feet

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2,600 Persian and Caucasian Rugs

in various sizes, chiefly about 4x6 feet, some larger

at \$36.00

All Rugs sold by B. Altman & Co. are unreservedly guaranteed

New Importations of Fine French Lingerie

now constantly arriving, introduce to the mondaines of New York the latest Parisian ideas in dainty underclothes, variously—but always charmingly—expressed in terms of silk, linen and batiste, with accentuations of hand-made lace and embroidery.

For those who are already planning their lists of holiday gifts, the Department for imported lingerie offers a multitude of excellent suggestions.

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The Subtle Charm of Decorative Linens

makes itself apparent with even a casual glance at the beautiful examples displayed in the Department on the Fourth Floor.

From almost every country in the world have come these interesting pieces of hand-wrought needlecraft; from France, Belgium, Italy, Ireland, Germany, Switzerland, India, China, Japan, Spain, Madeira and Porto Rico—as well as from our own prolific and resourceful United States. And among them are scarfs, doilies, centerpieces, serviettes, luncheon and dinner sets, card sets and other useful and decorative items dear to the housewifely heart.

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LONDON FOOD SHOW A NOTABLE DISPLAY

Nations of World Send Their
Best to Vie With Products
Raised in Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 12—All the big food-producing countries were represented at the Nation's Food Exhibition, which opened this week at Olympia, London. The exhibition hall presented a unique international appearance, with the flags of all nations fluttering from the roof, and with many of the exhibitors presenting in foreign costumes, while the buzz of unfamiliar languages could be heard in every direction.

A large section of the hall was filled with dairy products from the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Producing Societies. Dairying, as is well known, is the most important of Danish industries, and since the establishment of the first co-operative dairy in 1882, this industry has made enormous progress. Today in Denmark, there are 1661 dairies, 1335 of which belong to the Co-operative Union.

All butter exported by this association is guaranteed by the Government to be free from aniline coloring, from preservatives other than common salt, and not to contain more than 16 per cent of water.

Danish cheese also is exported from over 900 dairies in the union. This product likewise is subjected to severe inspection, and all cheese made in the union is marked with a special stamp indicating the minimum fat content, the week in which the cheese was made, and the name of the producer. Danish eggs also are stamped in the same way.

Holland also an exhibitor
Holland showed a similar series of food products, also upon a co-operative basis. Since 1908, examinations in dairying have been instituted in Holland, and diplomas awarded in various grades of work. During the last 14 years, 1969 candidates competed for these diplomas, and 1008 were successful. Dutch butter and cheese are subjected to control and inspection similar to that in Denmark. Another dairy country, Switzerland, was well to the fore with its exhibits of Swiss cheeses, chocolate, tinned milk and zwieback.

Norway was represented by a special display of Norwegian canned fish, and Estonia by potatoes and potato products, chicory and onions, fish, and confectionery. Food exhibits were particularly numerous, some 30 firms exhibiting. These include several of the most celebrated makers of chocolates and sweet biscuits, the most delicate of cheeses, and many novelties in preserved vegetables and mushrooms, as well as novelties in home-dressed meats. Belgium exhibited specimens of the Patisserie, gateaux, and continental pastries for which this country is famous.

Italian Foods Represented
Italian foods were well represented in the shape of high quality cereals, olive oil and macaroni, while from further afield came an interesting assortment of Polish products. With the exception of America, Asia, and the east of Europe, Poland, previous to the war, was one of the most important markets for the purchase of foodstuffs.

Agriculture employs 63.4 per cent of the entire population, and now that this country has won its independence, and practically recovered from the war, its chief industry is developing very rapidly.

As regards potato products, and sugar-beet cultivation, Poland holds a very high place in the markets of the world. Beet sugar, with its by-products, and potato sirup and farina worked up as dextrine, were the chief Polish exhibits shown at Olympia.

Canada and the United States were represented by specially milled flour, macaroni, dairy products, and several specimens of those prepared breakfast foods for which these countries are justly famed.

Creamed barley, corn flakes, oats, and wheat preparations were attractively displayed, but Scotland competed closely in the shape of a special oatmeal preparation from which all the husk has been eliminated, and which requires only three minutes for cooking.

Eastern countries also contributed to the Nations' Food Show at Olympia. India, by means of various curry powders and pastes, chutnies, mango and aubergine pickles, oil, garlic, preserves and sweets, and Japan with special native delicacies in the shape of canned crab and fruit juices.

Conferences, lectures, cinematograph displays, cookery demonstrations, and an ingenious series of competitions were to be held at intervals while the exhibition remains open.

PRECEDENT SET FOR BRITISH LABOR

Arbitration Award Given Legal
Power—Workers Appeal

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 15—Following upon the strike of printers which recently took place in a number of provincial towns, an important point has arisen which may have a far-reaching effect upon trade unionism. The case is in many respects a curious and complicated one. No one can defend the action of a body of men who, having submitted their case to arbitration, decide to resort to the extreme course of walking out of the shops, but in this case the initial mistake was undoubtedly made by the trade union officials in appearing before the Industrial Arbitration Board without explaining how the matter stood in relationship to the union rules.

The union concerned was the Typographical Association, which, after negotiations with newspaper proprietors in regard to wages, agreed to refer the question to the Industrial Arbitration Court. The award went

against the union whose members immediately struck work.

The next step was the summoning of the men to appear before the Newcastle magistrates on a charge of having left their employment without notice. The employers declare the action of the union officials in submitting the dispute to arbitration was valid in spite of the rules of the Typographical Association. They asserted the award must be regarded as an agreement legally binding on the men. By accepting that view and ordering the men to pay damages and the costs of the court proceedings, the magistrates have introduced a ruling that has been strenuously opposed by the trade union movement for the past 30 years.

If the position is allowed to stand it gives to an award of a Court of Arbitration under the Industrial Courts Act a legal authority with the full force of the law behind it. It introduces the rule of compulsory arbitration in trade disputes, a rule that is entirely new in the relationship between employers and their workpeople.

The matter is to be submitted to the High Court, where the details will be analyzed at greater length. Much depends on the terms of reference, particularly on the words "for settlement," which imply that when it was agreed to refer the points at issue for the ruling of the court something more than a court of inquiry was intended.

The rules of the union definitely state that no agreement can be entered into which has not first been submitted to a ballot vote of the members, and received their approval.

A Thousand Year Old Church in Sussex Is Beginning to Crack

ENGLISH antiquaries are perturbed at the news that Sompington Church, in Sussex, is in process of immediate decay. Serious cracks have recently shown themselves in the tower, and a fête has been held among the Sussex folk to provide funds for the more urgent repairs.

The work should not be allowed to fall entirely on the people of Sompington, for the church is more a national than a local possession. It dates, or at least the damaged tower does, from the tenth century, from the time when Duke William of Normandy



The Tower of Sompington Church, Sussex

landed at Senlac and put Harold, the last of the Saxons, out of possession of the English crown. A grant of a perch of land was made by Simon de Lancings to the church of St. Mary of Sompington (Sompington) and witnessed by Robert, the priest of Sompington, and Robert, the priest of Broadwater. The living of Sompington was given by William de Harcourt and William de Braose, to the Knights Templars, and when this order was suppressed it passed to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who were in turn dispossessed on the dissolution of the monasteries.

During all this time the Saxon tower of Sompington Church stood invulnerable, as it has stood until this day. It is one of the few Saxon churches of which England can boast. There is a picturesque example at Earl's Barton, in Northamptonshire, showing the "long-and-short work" at the corners, and the plaster strips, an imitation of wooden construction in stone, of

AMERICAN RELIEF TO END IN AUSTRIA

Work to Be Turned Over to
Permanent Body—210,548-
959 Meals Have Been Given

VIENNA, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—After three years' strenuous and devoted labor, the American Relief Administration in Vienna has turned over the children's relief work to an Austrian permanent child-feeding organization, officially created by Austrian legislation. During these three years an average of 200,000 children have been fed daily. At one time the number was as high as 382,000, but this was gradually reduced to 150,000. America has contributed \$14,000,000 of provisions in this period which at the present rate of exchange represents nearly 1,000,000,000 Austrian crowns.

While giving up the child feeding, the American Relief Administration will continue its beneficent and greatly needed work of helping the Austrian middle classes whose condition is by far the most deplorable of all the needy classes in the country.

New Organization Begun
The most important task of the American Relief Administration in recent months has been to assist in building up a permanent child-feeding organization in Austria. It was felt that the three years' work of the ad-

ministration, although meeting a crisis and tiding many children over a crucial period, at the same time would be of temporary effect only, if the relief were not carried on by the Austrians themselves after the American withdrawal.

It was, therefore, proposed by the American Relief Administration that suitable legislation be passed by the Austrian Government creating a permanent child-feeding organization. A text was agreed upon and the law was duly passed.

This law creates an organization called "The American-Austrian Children's Relief," in recognition of the aid given to Austria by America. Conferences are now in progress in regard to the carrying out of the law, and the share the individual provinces will bear, but the continuation of the work of the American Relief Administration by the Austrians, on a reduced scale, is assured.

Food Still Furnished
The law provides that meals shall be furnished during the school year to children of school age shown to be in need of it, and whose parents are poor. Participation in the school feeding shall not be considered as taking part in public charity. As a rule, meals will only be given in return for payment of the cost price. Reductions may be granted in certain cases.

Very effective support to this legislation has been given by the Americans in a contribution of \$120,000 worth of foodstuffs. The Austrian Government, provinces, and local communities have undertaken to furnish an equivalent amount. Altogether this will suffice to feed 30,000 children for the next two years.

Besides the \$120,000 previously mentioned, the Americans are contributing a further \$30,000 to be given to certain asylums, institutions and feeding centers in Vienna. The American Relief gave 210,548,959 individual meals to school children. In addition, the Americans have been clothing them. In Vienna alone 674,721 articles of clothing have been distributed. The total of these for all Austria has amounted to 1,398,700 articles.

Letter of Thanks
During the past three years practically every children's institution in Austria has been supported, to a greater or lesser degree by the American Relief Administration.

Countless letters of thanks have been received. One from a high government official with seven children, an income which hardly surpasses that of a street railway conductor, follows:

I leave home every morning at 7 o'clock and all day long the children are left to themselves. Their food consists of a small piece of dry bread in the morning, the American meal—I must say, the heaven-sent American meal—at noon, which they all receive, and a piece of bread in the evening. But for this American meal all of my children would have starved and perished.

Like an angel from heaven, the great American Nation made its appearance at the period of supreme distress, distributing wonderful food and restoring life to those about to succumb to their misery. The Americans do not ask for thanks; nor for compensation, they only want to give in the quiet assurance of saving thousands of children who otherwise would perish.

In the evening, when my children say their prayers, they ask God to bless their benefactors. I should be very grateful if my thanks, and the thanks coming from the pure hearts of my children, could be conveyed to the great American Nation.

TOKYO WAGES DECREASING
TOKYO, Sept. 2—Investigations made by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce show that wages of general laborers in Tokyo are on a downward course. Of the 50 classes of work, 10 registered a drop in August and 32 remained unchanged from last month. The average index number for the current month indicates a decrease by 1 per cent over the preceding month, although it is 10 per cent higher than the figure recorded for the corresponding period of 1920.

PRINCE DECLARES
GOTHENBURG FREE
GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The solemn opening of the Free Port of Gothenburg took place according to program on Aug. 31, the Crown Prince of Sweden performing the ceremony. The distinguished company included the Secretary of State, Mr. Thorsen; the Dutch Minister for Commerce, Mr. Van Ysselstein; the British commercial attaché, Mr. Kershaw; the Japanese Minister, Ryotaro Hata; the Finnish Minister, Mr. Söderhjelm; the Norwegian chargé d'affaires, Mr. Hassel; the director for the French Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm, M. De Paramont; the president of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr. Bendixson; the directors of the Copenhagen Free Port, and the Port of Copenhagen and of the Malmö Free Port, also about to be opened.

The company at the conclusion of the speeches inspected the new port, after which luncheon was served on board the steamer Drottningholm, the Swedish-American line acting as hosts.

CANADIAN SHIPPERS REPLY TO CHARGES

Declare They Cannot Meet Buffalo Competition—Object to Use of Word Discrimination

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 4 (Special)—Representatives of the Canadian lake shipping interests who were called to a conference at Ottawa by James A. Robb, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to answer charges of discrimination as between the grain route from Ft. William to Canadian ports and those to Buffalo, have been advised that it is the desire of the Government that Canadian grains shall proceed as far as possible by Canadian routes, and that any diversion therefrom due to discrimination is disapproved. The Minister declared at the outset that complaints of discrimination ranging from 1/4 to 1/2c per bushel had been presented since early in the summer, and that the Government had been strongly urged to suspend the coasting laws to permit competition by American vessels. There was also a demand from the Montreal Board of Trade for the suspension of the coasting laws to permit of the bringing of heavy volume of wheat to Georgian Bay ports to help out the railways during the winter.

"Differences" Between Rates
The shipping representatives admitted that there had been "differences" between the rates to bay ports and to Buffalo, but resented the use of the word "discrimination" in connection therewith. They declared that it was impossible at all times to meet the competition of the Buffalo rate, because the latter was not a "standard," but a "distress" or "auction block" rate, which this season particularly had been affected by extraordinary circumstances. American vessels had counted heavily upon ore and coal shipments, but had not reckoned with the coal and railway strikes, and for lack of business had bid at very low rates for Canadian grain. Canadian vessels had no ore or coal traffic to carry up and could not afford to carry grain at all times on the ever-changing Buffalo basis.

"As an indication of the changing nature of these rates," said T. R. Enderley, president of the Dominion Marine Association, "the rate to Buffalo today is 5 1/2 cents but to Port Colborne only 4 cents. The so-called discrimination is on the other foot. The coal and ore movement has again started and they have shot up the grain rate."

Playing Fair With Shippers
"But we do not intend to increase ours to their standard; we are playing fair with the shippers." Mr. Enderley declared that if his company had been compelled to meet the Buffalo low rate it would have tied up its boats. He informed the Minister that it was possible at present for American vessels to evade the Canadian coasting laws by having one cargo unloaded at Buffalo, transferred to another vessel and carried to Montreal.

A. A. Wright of the Davis Shipbuilding Company said that complaints of discrimination and demands for the suspension of the coasting laws had been presented for 30 years, but largely emanated from shippers who had "guessed the market wrong." If the rate dropped to 2 cents a bushel the shipping companies would not pay dividends.

"We have an enormous crop to move," said Mr. Enderley, "and we can only hope to move part of it this fall. The injection into the situation of American tonnage will only serve to add to congestion and rates will go up. This department should see to it that the rate is kept open for Canadian and not for American grain."

Wheat Being Diverted
The minister explained that because of discrimination in rate a very

DUTCH MINISTER URGES PATIENCE

Jonkheer Van Karnebeek Speaks
of Potentials of League

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Jonkheer van Karnebeek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, a widely known and respected statesman who is accompanying the Queen of Holland on her visit to the Scandinavian courts, and who has played an important part at international conferences, says in an interview:

CANADA TO BUILD UP TRADE WITH BRITAIN

TORONTO, Sept. 28—The recent tariff imposition by the United States upon such Canadian products as grain, lumber, cattle and other products which the Republican managers in Washington estimated would return some \$400,000,000 on the basis of the present volume of exports to that country is, according to T. A. Pooley, of Vickers, Ltd., occupying the entire attention of western Canada. Vickers, Ltd., is one of the largest firms in Great Britain, making an immense variety of products. Mr. Pooley has just returned from a tour of western Canada, and has studied conditions in all parts of the world.

In January, 1922, S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, in the Saskatchewan Legislature, in proposing the custom tariff reduction resolution, embodied in it a section to the effect that such reductions be made as would finally insure free trade between Canada and Great Britain. Westerners argue, said Mr. Pooley, that during the last 14 years the average surplus in favor of Canada in her trade with Great Britain has been \$220,000,000, and that during the same period the surplus in favor of the United States in her trade with Canada has been \$238,000,000. Now that the United States has seen fit to impose further duties on Canadian products they feel that instead of retaliating with a similar tariff on American goods, Canada should put forth every effort to build up her trade with Britain.

CUBAN SUGAR RECORD
According to data printed by the Federal Reporter, a trade paper, the Cuban sugar crop of 1921-22 now exceeds that of the record year of 1918-19, and two centes are still going. The crop far exceeds all estimates printed previously. The output thus far this year is given as 8,330,880,000 pounds, compared with 8,856,290,560 pounds in the last crop.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR
FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 7 (Special)—The board of directors of the Associated Charities of this town has decided to conduct a vigorous campaign to have the prohibition law enforced. It is their intention to turn over to the police a list of places in the community in which the directors are "morally" certain that the law is being violated.

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Permanent Body—210,548-
959 Meals Have Been Given

VIENNA, Sept. 9 (Special Correspondence)—After three years' strenuous and devoted labor, the American Relief Administration in Vienna has turned over the children's relief work to an Austrian permanent child-feeding organization, officially created by Austrian legislation. During these three years an average of 200,000 children have been fed daily. At one time the number was as high as 382,000, but this was gradually reduced to 150,000. America has contributed \$14,000,000 of provisions in this period which at the present rate of exchange represents nearly 1,000,000,000 Austrian crowns.

While giving up the child feeding, the American Relief Administration will continue its beneficent and greatly needed work of helping the Austrian middle classes whose condition is by far the most deplorable of all the needy classes in the country.

New Organization Begun
The most important task of the American Relief Administration in recent months has been to assist in building up a permanent child-feeding organization in Austria. It was felt that the three years' work of the ad-

ministration, although meeting a crisis and tiding many children over a crucial period, at the same time would be of temporary effect only, if the relief were not carried on by the Austrians themselves after the American withdrawal.

It was, therefore, proposed by the American Relief Administration that suitable legislation be passed by the Austrian Government creating a permanent child-feeding organization. A text was agreed upon and the law was duly passed.

This law creates an organization called "The American-Austrian Children's Relief," in recognition of the aid given to Austria by America. Conferences are now in progress in regard to the carrying out of the law, and the share the individual provinces will bear, but the continuation of the work of the American Relief Administration by the Austrians, on a reduced scale, is assured.

Food Still Furnished
The law provides that meals shall be furnished during the school year to children of school age shown to be in need of it, and whose parents are poor. Participation in the school feeding shall not be considered as taking part in public charity. As a rule, meals will only be given in return for payment of the cost price. Reductions may be granted in certain cases.

Very effective support to this legislation has been given by the Americans in a contribution of \$120,000 worth of foodstuffs. The Austrian Government, provinces, and local communities have undertaken to furnish an equivalent amount. Altogether this will suffice to feed 30,000 children for the next two years.

Besides the \$120,000 previously mentioned, the Americans are contributing a further \$30,000 to be given to certain asylums, institutions and feeding centers in Vienna. The American Relief gave 210,548,959 individual meals to school children. In addition, the Americans have been clothing them. In Vienna alone 674,721 articles of clothing have been distributed. The total of these for all Austria has amounted to 1,398,700 articles.

Letter of Thanks
During the past three years practically every children's institution in Austria has been supported, to a greater or lesser degree by the American Relief Administration.

Countless letters of thanks have been received. One from a high government official with seven children, an income which hardly surpasses that of a street railway conductor, follows:

I leave home every morning at 7 o'clock and all day long the children are left to themselves. Their food consists of a small piece of dry bread in the morning, the American meal—I must say, the heaven-sent American meal—at noon, which they all receive, and a piece of bread in the evening. But for this American meal all of my children would have starved and perished.

Like an angel from heaven, the great American Nation made its appearance at the period of supreme distress, distributing wonderful food and restoring life to those about to succumb to their misery. The Americans do not ask for thanks; nor for compensation, they only want to give in the quiet assurance of saving thousands of children who otherwise would perish.

In the evening, when my children say their prayers, they ask God to bless their benefactors. I should be very grateful if my thanks, and the thanks coming from the pure hearts of my children, could be conveyed to the great American Nation.

TOKYO WAGES DECREASING
TOKYO, Sept. 2—Investigations made by the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce show that wages of general laborers in Tokyo are on a downward course. Of the 50 classes of work, 10 registered a drop in August and 32 remained unchanged from last month. The average index number for the current month indicates a decrease by 1 per cent over the preceding month, although it is 10 per cent higher than the figure recorded for the corresponding period of 1920.

PRINCE DECLARES
GOTHENBURG FREE
GOTHENBURG, Sweden, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The solemn opening of the Free Port of Gothenburg took place according to program on Aug. 31, the Crown Prince of Sweden performing the ceremony. The distinguished company included the Secretary of State, Mr. Thorsen; the Dutch Minister for Commerce, Mr. Van Ysselstein; the British commercial attaché, Mr. Kershaw; the Japanese Minister, Ryotaro Hata; the Finnish Minister, Mr. Söderhjelm; the Norwegian chargé d'affaires, Mr. Hassel; the director for the French Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm, M. De Paramont; the president of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in London, Mr. Bendixson; the directors of the Copenhagen Free Port, and the Port of Copenhagen and of the Malmö Free Port, also about to be opened.

The company at the conclusion of the speeches inspected the new port, after which luncheon was served on board the steamer Drottningholm, the Swedish-American line acting as hosts.

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DUTCH MINISTER URGES PATIENCE

Jonkheer Van Karnebeek Speaks
of Potentials of League

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15 (Special Correspondence)—Jonkheer van Karnebeek, the Dutch Foreign Minister, a widely known and respected statesman who is accompanying the Queen of Holland on her visit to the Scandinavian courts, and who has played an important part at international conferences, says in an interview:

"One must be careful in predicting anything in connection with the future grouping of powers. The work toward European reconstruction and the readjustment of national boundaries may perhaps follow lines entirely different to those which exist at the present moment between the different groups. However urgently economic reconstruction is needed, however important it is to re-establish confidence among the nations and return to normal conditions, however urgent, I say, these demands seem to be, we must guard against forcing the situation. Patience is the watchword by which we shall conquer. This also applies to the League of Nations."

CANADA TO BUILD UP TRADE WITH BRITAIN

TORONTO, Sept. 28—The recent tariff imposition by the United States upon such Canadian products as grain, lumber, cattle and other products which the Republican managers in Washington estimated would return some \$400,000,000 on the basis of the present volume of exports to that country is, according to T. A. Pooley, of Vickers, Ltd., occupying the entire attention of western Canada. Vickers, Ltd., is one of the largest firms in Great Britain, making an immense variety of products. Mr. Pooley has just returned from a tour of western Canada, and has studied conditions in all parts of the world.

In January, 1922, S. J. Latta, Minister of Education, in the Saskatchewan Legislature, in proposing the custom tariff reduction resolution, embodied in it a section to the effect that such reductions be made as would finally insure free trade between Canada and Great Britain. Westerners argue, said Mr. Pooley, that during the last 14 years the average surplus in favor of Canada in her trade with Great Britain has been \$220,000,000, and that during the same period the surplus in favor of the United States in her trade with Canada has been \$238,000,000. Now that the United States has seen fit to impose further duties on Canadian products they feel that instead of retaliating with a similar tariff on American goods, Canada should put forth every effort to build up her trade with Britain.

CUBAN SUGAR RECORD
According to data printed by the Federal Reporter, a trade paper, the Cuban sugar crop of 1921-22 now exceeds that of the record year of 1918-19, and two centes are still going. The crop far exceeds all estimates printed previously. The output thus far this year is given as 8,330,880,000 pounds, compared with 8,856,290,560 pounds in the last crop.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR
FLUSHING, L. I., Oct. 7 (Special)—The board of directors of the Associated Charities of this town has decided to conduct a vigorous campaign to have the prohibition law enforced. It is their intention to turn over to the police a list of places in the community in which the directors are "morally" certain that the law is being violated.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Sequel to the 'Fable for Critics'

A Critical Fable
By James Russell Lowell
Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin & Co., 1900.

Seventy-four years ago there was published anonymously "A Fable for Critics," which, as later turned out, had been written by James Russell Lowell for his own amusement, and sent in installments to his friend, Charles F. Briggs, a New York journalist and editor, author of the "Adventures of Harry Franco" and other now forgotten books. It was a running commentary in rhymed lines on contemporary authors, including Lowell and Briggs; yet, as said the writer in his introduction to the printed edition, "all the characters sketched in this slight jeu d'esprit, though, it may be, they seem, here and there rather free, and drawn from a somewhat too cynical standpoint, are meant to be faithful, for that is the grand point." Thus the introduction, which looked to be sober prose, proved on reading to be composed in rhymes like the Fable. Such a performance, "scrawled at full gallop (as far as that goes) in a style that is neither good verse nor good prose," for the amusement of a congenial correspondent, would seem to hold much promise of entertainment for a wide circle of readers. And this may plausibly be said of "A Critical Fable," now composed in the same manner, method, and intent, published anonymously, and including 21 modern poets as subject matter. "I have spared them," says the fabulist, "no squib and no palm, what I give is a cursory view of them run through a sieve."

The Advantage of Being Anonymous

For the jester who would perform in this fashion anonymity is a wisely chosen garb, at least for a first appearance: the writer who in his own person announces himself a humorist runs some risk of creating a number of doubters by that very assertion. It is perhaps better, as happened with Lowell, for identity to remain debatable until achievement has been established. In humor (one is tempted to say) it is half of the game that we are not told that we will laugh. If we're pleased, why, then tell us who made us feel thus; if we're not, it is best to let it remain anonymous. A test of achievement lies in the degree of curiosity evoked; and it may be hazarded that "A Critical Fable" will evoke curiosity. The guessers will seek among poets some one especially capable of ambling and ingenious rhyming, and endowed with critical acumen. In both fables—a term, by the way, so associated with Asop and Aesop that almost forgets its wider meaning—there is much serious matter despite the humorous slant. Our self-styled "poker of fun," whoever he may be, or she either, is well grounded in the poets. "A hodge-podge," says the title page, "delivered primarily in the hope of instilling instruction so aridly that readers may see, in the persons on view, a peripatetic, poetical 'Who's Who.' Frost, Robinson, Sandburg, Masters, Lindsay, Amy Lowell, 'H. D.' Aiken Fletcher, Sara Teasdale, Hilda Conkling, Mrs. Conkling, Kreymerberg, the Untermyers, Pound, Eliot, Benet, Bodenheimer, Edna Millay, and Stevens are the Who's-Whosers. The instruction differs from that provided by the fat red biennial. It gives neither age, marriages, listed publications, nor post office addresses; it presents an estimate of the poet, a suggestion of the color of his or her mind, emotions, and product, and does no doubt airily instill a good deal of instruction. But one may believe that readers who already know the poets will sit more receptively under this instruction than will those who come to it with no more than a casual and half-hearted interest. Poetry, it is not to the discredit of a friend's intelligence if he starts bravely, continues with patience, and presently stops. Nor, again, is it to the discredit of "A Critical Fable."

Its Effect on the Reader's Mind

Into either of these fables it is conceivable that a reader whose mind was more accustomed to continuous travel by prose than verse would not travel very far; and equally conceivable, as indeed was proved in the one case and may now happen in the other, that a mind otherwise constituted would settle for an enjoyable evening's journey. It is perhaps significant of change in the mental background of a good many reading minds that Lowell went to classical mythology for his machinery, and assumed Apollo curious about the work and characteristics of the writers of the middle nineteenth century, whereas our present fabulist taps the mine of psychological research and produces Lowell curious about the literature of the twentieth. Author meets shade, and airily instills instruction. The middle nineteenth century comments on the exhibit:

"A junk-shop indeed! There is Frost, a dim Buddha.
Set high on a shelf; there is Sandburg, a cruder
Carved god of some sort, neither English nor Gothic—
Assyrian? Egyptian, perhaps—a huge
Thothic
Sacredotal presentment placed over the door;
There are two Chinese vases, a spy-glass,
Three scores
Of dog-eared books, flower pots, and a spinnet,
This odd jumble's Miss Lowell; there's a
Little green innit
Hung up in a cage, Sara Teasdale, I think—"

Our author pretends not to recognize this inquisitive shade, but the sapient reader easily deduces Mr. Lowell.

Of the authors included in the earlier fable, few are now known to the reading public; of the poets discussed in this present volume many will be generally forgotten seventy-odd years hence. Such is the condition that allows new generations to produce new writers. Meantime, "A Critical Fable" is an interesting summing up of the immediate present; a performance open in places to adverse criticism, but too worth while to be read hurriedly.

RALPH BERGENGREN

Anthologies

By H. M. TOMLINSON

A FRIEND of mine fled from the din of Europe to the Rocky Mountains because he wanted peace; peace in which to think out pleasant notions for the cinema theater. His imagination would not work in London, where the bright evening papers sandbagged it with calamities, and the dazzling motor traffic made it feel like a lost dog. He fled; but while the pines and solitude have done to him I don't know, because suggestions

in an anthology of verse, introducing a poet whose work we do not know, may send us to learn more. This rarely chance with a prose anthology. The essayists are easier to work upon, and good quotations from Haslett and Lamb would almost certainly send a reader to learn more. But how is one to indicate "Hydrotaphia" or the "Religio Medici" with a few elegant extracts? Sir Thomas Browne is not to be apprehended except from his full works, with midnight and solitude.



H. M. Tomlinson, From a Drawing by Powys Evans

for making sensations on the screen are no longer discussed in his letters. Now, instead, he writes of Chinese poets, and of the seventeenth century Platonists. Nor does he hint, as he used to do, of a return to his friends and civilization. He writes with apparently unconscious fervor of the austerity of the snow, the blue of lakes, the benefits of silence, and the friendliness of tribes he calls chipmunks and bunnies, which appear to live on his bounty. He has forgotten the advantages of the Underground Railway. Even the intention to aid the cinema world has been replaced, to judge from his last letter, by a resolve to compile an anthology of English prose. He says this has never been done; meaning by that, as we know, that it has never been done as he thinks it should have been done. He asked me in that letter, not for the names of the new wars we were waging, but whether I have any theories about English prose.

Theories About English Prose

Of course I have. Who has not? My correspondent must have forgotten much while gazing at the blue of his lakes and feeding his chipmunks. As if there were one of us who is not as competent to be dogmatic about prose-writing as is a Frenchman about the Rhine. We all have opinions so perfect concerning good style that they are unchangeable. Nevertheless, we will not, because of our certainty that our knowledge of the truth about good prose writing is less refrangible than light itself, refrain from a condescending hint or two to anyone who is compiling an anthology. Who could resist that temptation? Think, to begin with, of all the anthologies which have been published only to fall at once from grace. The field, we observe, is virgin. Nothing is there. Nothing good, as my correspondent declares, has ever been done. No perfect anthology has ever been compiled. We will not say that it never will be, because clearly any attempt is to be made; and we should like to think that some suggestion of ours go into the collection, if to no more than to annoy other connoisseurs with its surprising abnormality.

It is really necessary to say, at the outset, that I do not like anthologies of prose writing. And when that has been confessed, to make the further admission that it was an anthology of prose, one of the Victorian compilations, vast and inclusive, which led me as a child to a number of writers who otherwise would have been as far from me as the writers that inscribed Assyrian stones. But let us make a test of our anthology. Suppose we find in it, as we should, some extracts from Swift. What will they tell us of Swift's terrifying intellect? I turn at once to a new work, in several volumes—a history of English literature, intended both to introduce youth to the great tradition, and to prepare it for examinations in its knowledge of English literature. And there I find, to represent Swift's prose, A Meditation on a Broomstick, and an Adventure in Brooding.

The pupil would learn, it is true, some facts concerning Swift's life, the names of his books, and enough general patter to satisfy an examiner who himself, probably, would know but so much of Swift as would support a theory that that great man was a shocking misanthrope solemnly and rightly deprecated once for all by Thackeray. Nor, I am sure, would the extracts entice any student to adventure more into Swift, and to discover, in wonder that the Travels of Lemuel Gulliver is no more a book for the childish-minded than Rabelais; and that Swift's tremendous indictment of humanity was the consequence of a deep concern for it that had been outraged by mankind's inconsequential and disastrous follies. It was love, inverted by dismay and disappointment.

It may easily happen that some lines



Reproduced from The London Mercury

H. M. Tomlinson, From a Drawing by Powys Evans

Francis Bacon was made for the anthologists, but not Isaac Walton. Something of Steele and Addison may be transferred in small compass to the box of samples, but you are not going to convey Donne, Jeremy Taylor, De Quincey, Coleridge, Carlyle or Doughty, in that way; though there are several passages in the "Arabia Deserta," which, though they would do nothing to suggest the magnitude of that work, at least might surprise the right reader, who knew not Doughty, into a recognition of the sign manual of a master.

Selections of Prose

Now that is the special sign which, naturally, anthologists look for when they are selecting a passage from a prose writer they admire, and it is just because we fancy their selections do not make the evidence clear enough, and that better evidence could have been chosen, that most anthologies have the look of sad and wilted posies to those who did not gather them. Yet when a scholarly critic declares, as one did recently, that "Mardi" and "Piazza Tales" are as good as, and even better than, "Moby Dick," and doubtless would make his selection from those works of Melville if he had to produce proof of Melville's quality, it is clear that an unformed reader of his anthology might never get to know that once Melville wrote a great book, and that it is an incomparable masterpiece. And that, I fear, is the way most anthologies are compiled. They were not done by us, and therefore they are wrong. There is one piece of English prose-

writing which is quotable, a piece for a party, but which I do not remember ever seeing in an anthology. It is not, I think, very well known, and here it is for anyone who is choosing gems for a setting in one volume. I leave out the author's name, in the hope that the anthologist himself will fill that omission.

All appeared new and strange at first. I deeply and delightfully and beautifully. . . . The dust and stones of the street were as precious as gold. . . . The green trees when I saw them first seemed one of the great things that I had never seen. . . . Boys and girls tumbling in the street were moving jewels. . . . But all things abided eternally as were in their proper places. Eternity was manifest in the light of Day, and something infinite behind everything appeared, which talked with my expectation and moved my desire. The City seemed to stand in Eden or to be built in Heaven. The streets were mine, the temple was mine, the people were mine, their clothes and gold and silver were mine, as much as the sparkling eyes, fair skins, and ruddy faces. The skies were mine, and so were the sun and moon and stars, and all the world was mine; and I was the only spectator and enjoyer of it.

A German Dickens

Wilhelm Raabe's Erwinchen zum Dichter

(Die Jahre 1849-1853). Von Wilhelm Raabe. Herausgegeben von Dr. H. M. Tomlinson. Leipzig: Verlag von C. F. W. Neumann, Neudamm, 1922. 100 Seiten. Preis 1.50 M.

The writings of Wilhelm Raabe have, since the publication of "Die Chronik der Sperlingsgasse" in 1857, been highly popular in Germany. The qualities for a successful novelist Raabe possesses in abundance, and with "Horacker," published in 1870 and considered by many his masterpiece, he may be said to have stepped into the forefront of nineteenth century writers. Two influences were to make themselves felt early in the career of Raabe, the one indisputable, the other a matter for some conjecture. The influence of the city of Magdeburg, where Raabe went at the age of 18 as a bookseller's apprentice, was to remain paramount. The other influence in Raabe's life was that of the English novelist, Charles Dickens, with whom he has so frequently been compared that the title, "The German Dickens," is generally familiar.

His Boyhood at Magdeburg

There appears to have been no indication of literary yearnings in young Raabe when, owing to financial straits, he went to live in the tiny room over the bookshop at the corner of the Breitenstrasse. But it was in the love of the romantic, so vivid a trait in his novels, and that intensely historic sense which made history not merely the frame or the background for his writing, but its very web and woof, molding and directing his characters, were provided here with the material they needed, and the young Raabe, even in recognizing and laying hold upon it.

A book, dating back to 1822, was found by the youth among his employer's secondhand wares; it was the history of the siege of Magdeburg by Maurice of Saxony. Immediately the old town was restaged, repopulated; the charm of the old places which had thrilled and haunted him now possessed a definite meaning. A knowledge of their history, and with that some understanding of the character of the people, he now possessed; the rest his imagination could supply. How vividly the imagination of the

Mr. Carman's Later Poems

Later Poems
By Bliss Carman
Boston: Small, Maynard & Company, 1922.

The name of Bliss Carman would be remembered by his unforgettable stanzas to "Mother April," had he written not one verse besides. Make me over, Mother April, When the sap begins to stir; When thy flowery hand delivers All the mountain-primrose rivers And thy great heart beats and quivers To revive the days that were. Make me over, Mother April, When the sap begins to stir!

Take my dust and all my dreaming, Count my heart-beats one by one, Send them where the winters perish: Then some golden moon re-cherish And restore them in the sun, Flower and scent and dust and dreaming, With their heart-beats, one by one.

Among spring songs this looms spontaneous and reverberant. It is, to use his own words, "the voice of things that haunt our senses with an aching want." Much besides

The Influence of Dickens

novelists did supply event after event, romantic, idealistic, tragic, and humorous, upon the Magdeburg stage, the student of his novels can testify.

Turning to the question as to how far Raabe was influenced by Dickens, it is clear that he was too independent and sincere an artist to have adopted anything which he had not made completely his own. His resemblance to Dickens is rather to be found in a certain element of caricature which, while it seldom riots as jovially as it does in the pages of Dickens's novels, does recall the author of the "Pickwick Papers" and "Nicholas Nickleby."

The humor of Raabe, and it is one of the most delightful features of his writing, remarkably developed already in his first novel, "Die Chronik der Sperlingsgasse," was more analytical, less spontaneous, than that of Dickens. The genius of the self-conscious, sensitive German youth developed into something less robust, less matter of fact, than that of the great English writer whom he read and whom he occasionally quoted. A certain studious effort to express himself to do full justice to his subject, apparent in Raabe, but wholly absent from the rich freedom which marks the novels of Dickens, is due to that greater sense of responsibility characteristic of the German writer. It would appear that Raabe was in some ways a more profound thinker than Dickens, though it cannot be said that he was a more original one.

Both Volumes Valuable

It is difficult to decide which of these two small volumes on Raabe is the more interesting, since both have so much to recommend them. The reader, as he puts them down, is gratefully aware that he has been given, in the one, a vivid description, not only of the most important years of Raabe's career, but a delightful picture of the ancient town of Magdeburg, and of the chief source of his inspiration; and, in the other, not only an analysis of the genius of the author of "Horacker" but also that of the author of "David Copperfield," the chief merit of which is to be found in this: that, while fully discussing the similarities and differences of these nineteenth-century novelists, there is no tendency anywhere to exalt one at the expense of the other. Indeed, the question may well be asked, after having heard all that Herr Fehse and Herr Doernbecher have to say on the subject, whether the reader, fully to appreciate Dickens, must not take a course in Raabe, and whether the Raabe lover will not find his delight in the German writer considerably increased by a thoughtful perusal of the most characteristic novels of the great Victorians.

The redoubtable Pierre Mille writes in the *Dépêche* (Toulouse) that, when he goes on his summer vacation, people always ask him what books he is planning to take along. This summer he replied to all comers: "None. I am going out to the country, rent a house, and read what the owner chances to have on hand." He lived up to his promise, and found the 69 volumes of Walter Scott in the translation of Defoe and Scott. He started in with "Quentin Durward," and when he laid it down, he said: "Why do we talk so much about Hugo, Balzac, and the others? This has inspired him to write a review of this venerable novel. If the custom were more common, more such discoveries would be made."

Should the author of "If Winter Comes," or more likely still, should its readers, have been tempted to take it along too? Recently, Mr. Barry Pain's highly amusing little volume "If Summer Don't" should act as an excellent alternative. Mr. Barry Pain is never merely farical, and while he contributes what may be called some excellent burlesque, he does it so genially that none could take offense, while his criticisms both trenchant and constructive, have a way of letting in light and air, which are of no small value.

Lawrence Sterne, Plutarch, Nicholas Gogol, Lord Bolingbroke and Maarten Maarten are the five latest authors to be added to Reclams Universal Bibliothek (Leipzig), the cheap, useful place in the world to buy good and great books.

The Great Garden in Stratford, which presumably once belonged to Shakespeare, has been restored in accordance with Elizabethan traditions. The entire restoration and all relevant matter is set forth at length in a book by Ernest Law, entitled "Shakespeare's Garden."

Friedrich Hebbel's dramatic trilogy, "Die Nibelungen," was performed during the first week of September in the Heidelberg Castle. It was a pre-tentious undertaking, but regarded, in the end, as a show rather than a dramatic success.

Seeing Beauty In All Things

The Heart of Nature, or the Quest for Natural Beauty
By Sir Francis Younghusband
New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1922.

He alone who has lived with nature in solitude should attempt to probe the heart of nature, and should expect to succeed in the quest for natural beauty. Sir Francis Younghusband has known intimately the mightiest of mountain masses, the widest and most solitary of deserts; he has lived in forests and jungles; "the orchid-scented glade" and "the world's white roof-tree" have been his playground—and his teacher. He has lived very near, indeed, to the heart of nature, and learned to love and appreciate much that often escapes the vision of the average traveler.

Opportunity and Appreciation

Years ago, when a young man, Sir Francis wrote a book, "The Heart of a Continent"; he now writes "The Heart of Nature," in which he attempts to tell others how amazingly beautiful nature is, and to teach them how to understand her. With eagle vision the author surveys the great Indian jungles of cultivated plains, and snow mountains, of steamy jungles and bleak plateaus. Too many have seen this same wonder-world, and remained dumb. But there have been others (and the readers of this book will join them), who have cried aloud:

To ride and ride and see the spread of the earth;
Nay, if I had my callow vulture's plumage—
Carried to wider realms than mine—
How would I stretch for Topmost Himalay,
Light where the rose-gleam lingers on the snows—
And stretch my gaze with searching what is found.
Why have I never seen and never sought?

Happy the man who has had the opportunity to see; but still happier he who has appreciated all that he has seen, for he comes into a fortunate world, which increases and lasts for all time.

Nature in Many Moods

Sir Francis serves us with nature in her most extravagant mood, nature indulging in luxuriance, ravishing excess. The Shikhar Himalayas, for instance, "contains within a small area a veritable compendium of nature. Rising directly out of the plains of India, practically within the tropics, these mountains rise far above the limits of perpetual snow. Their base is covered with luxuriant vegetation of a truly tropical character, and this vegetation extends through all the ranges, from tropical to temperate, finally to arctic. The animal, bird and insect life does the same. And here also to be found representative men of every clime. Similarly does the natural scenery, vary from plain to highest mountain peak."

In this land of paradox and surprise, the trees are clothed in orchids, the valleys are choked with rhododendrons—forests of color; the hills are gigantic, and, while many of the birds are small as butterflies, there are butterflies as large as birds! Small wonder that men who have been held captive to nature, should teach others how to see beauty in all things.

Regions of Lost Romance

Old Morocco and the Forbidden Atlas
By C. E. A. New
New York: George Newnes, 1922. 100 pages. 1s. 6d.

Long ago white-robed horsemen and quivers rode these ranges, ridged like silent cities of the past. Here empires rose and fell, undreamed of in Europe and the West, and here still stands the unchanging East, dreamy and dreaming, ready to break forth in an instant with fire and sword and then go back to dreaming again. Acheved Abdulah writes a novel about it all and called it "Night Drums," but Mr. Andrews catches it clearer and better than even he. For this is a light-hearted tale of exploration, of adventuring into the Atlas, that white blank across the map of sheiks and calids, and a civilization so old that it beggars description, of scene and situation straight from the Arabian Nights, of Haroun al Raschid and the streets of Baghdad set down in Africa and flanked by French cafes and American jazz music!

But Mr. Andrews is none of these prosaic travelers, much concerned over the spread of civilization and the principal products of the country. He has a pretty eye for the picturesque and a rare trick of setting it down in letters that flame. His walls are as real, his towns are as blinding beneath the sun, as though the reader were able to take ship to Marrakech and see for himself.

Kibra, the Frenchman's half-breed daughter, is a potential "Kim," the sheiks and sheerefs are drawn straight out of some old story book, the whole land is brilliant with the colors of romance. Savage passions with rocks of red or purple are here, caves renowned in local superstition, and cities worn with sand and rain, that once ruled an empire beyond the mere conception of the west. Rome's legions halted north of here, the flag of France snags still from deserted towns and desert outpost; but back in the Atlas looms the East dark and forgotten, of old and calids and customs as unchanging as the very land itself, an Islam of purple cities silhouetted against a wild and windy crimson dawn.

So goes Mr. Andrews into the shadows of the South and comes forth again, bearing with him descriptions that are beyond rubric and precious stones. Such a book is better than mere modern yarning about familiar things; it is a true expedition into the regions of lost romance. G. H.

The author of "Elizabeth and her German Garden" has been writing a new novel "The Enchanted April," at has Hugh Walpole "The Cathedral," and "The Great Grandmother" by George A. Birmingham, all to appear shortly in London. Mrs. Garnett, who has done so much to bring English readers into touch with the best in Russian literature, has now finished the last volume of the "Tales of Chekhov," to be followed next year by his plays. Since everyone cannot read Flaubert in his own language, of which he was among the very finest exponents, it is well that Mr. Arthur McDowall has translated his "Three Tales" into English; while another interesting translation from the French is Marcel Proust's "A la Recherche du Temps Perdu," translated by C. K. Scott Moncrieff.

Leonardo da Vinci

Leonardo da Vinci was a firm and intelligent believer in aviation. The next great painter to take up with the art of flying was Böcklin. His drawings, articles and letters on the subject have been kept, and his native Basel has now bought the entire collection for 8000 Swiss francs, and will place them on exhibition in the Basel Museum. In other words, a prophet is not without honor even in his own country, if that country is Switzerland, and if he was an amateur aviator.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

French Children
Being Trained in
the Industrial ArtsParis, Sept. 22
Special Correspondence

THE chief art industries of France, are busily setting to work in view of the prospective International Exhibition of 1924. France feels that she has a real economic battle to fight and she wants to prove that her qualities of ingenuity, her genius of invention, her undoubted good taste, which have imposed her styles on the world, are in the twentieth century as vital as they ever were.

It is thought that it is possible from the early years of school to direct children's thoughts and taste toward harmonious manual production. Drawing is at the basis of such a program. M. Bruneau has with his methods of teaching developed the child's qualities of observation and expressiveness. It may be objected that the exploitation of artistic gifts may lead to an unnecessary increase in the number of artists—who are already too many! Such is not the aim of the advocates of artistic training from early childhood. They want a better co-ordination of art with the métiers.

Applied Arts Neglected

Painting and sculpture have more and more broken loose from architecture. They have established their independence to the detriment of general harmony. It is not to be wished that all French boys and girls should become artist-painters or artist-sculptors. The desertion of manual work, the divorce from the industries, the retirement of the artists into the domain of art for art, contributed to the decadence of applied arts, and decorative arts. Some painters who earn the barest of livings by producing paintings after painting might have done more useful work in producing posters, or décors, or by designing tissues and wallpaper, while certain sculptors might have done better work in the art of bronze for decorative purposes.

The sculptor, Le Gall, believing in the utilization of individual aptitudes, has put his theories in practice in an école maternelle of the eighteenth arrondissement, of which his wife is the headmistress. With the authorization of the administration he has installed in this school a miniature stock of industrial tools for children from 4 to 7.

Indeed, exercises of manipulation have always existed in the écoles maternelles. Children are not there taught to read and write. The object is to aid in their physical, intellectual and moral formation, by giving them means to develop their taste and to use their faculties. But these exercises chiefly consisted in the folding of paper in different shapes, in the stringing of beads, in the cutting out of pictures, in the confection of little boxes, carriages, mills, of cardboard.

Time of Useless Work

The child quickly tires of useless work. His interest is not captured by these unesthetic bibelots which are not meant to be kept, but destroyed.

The innovation of M. and Mme. Le Gall is to have these sterile occupations replaced by something more serious, more educative, but no less amusing. Every afternoon, in the classes of the school of Mme. Le Gall are kept busy with pottery work, weaving, basket-making, stamping. The weavers make little dresses and scarves for their own use. A girl of six wearing a frock woven by her own hands must be proud of her achievement. Others make baskets in which they will bring their bread and chocolate for their afternoon meal. Others make carpets and shawls. All of them are interested in their work. It is a task which brings its own reward and stimulates all their youthful faculties. To deprive them of work would be the greatest



"Winter," From Wood Block Print by Julius J. Lanke

Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston

punishment that could be inflicted on them. The child's desire for action brings the desire to realize something that is not aimless, and then the desire to make objects more and more perfect. It is an unconscious culture of will and skill.

They are left independent for their own creations. Counselors, when asked for, are given to them. Faults are pointed to them and rectified. Commentaries are made on their production. They are thus trained for the development of their sense of comparison, deduction, for a refinement of their sensibility, for an initiation into the harmony of volumes, contours, colors, and also for an enrichment of their vocabulary.

From the moral viewpoint the child acquires respect for work. He associates that conception of property with that of labor and does not feel any inclination to destruction—as most young children do.

The handling of materials, the classifications of shades, develop touch and vision. The children's hands become so deft that after some time their attention is not wholly concentrated on movements of fingers and can be diverted to the benefit of better execution and more imaginative decoration.

This method, so rich in immediate profits, is appreciated by the whole teaching body. A sum of 500 francs has been provided in the budget of the Ville de Paris for the encouragement of manual education in the maternal schools. It is, though small, important from the viewpoint of the renaissance of applied arts, which may be the great vital question of tomorrow. It is by setting the children to the manipulation of diverse materials, that tomorrow may see creators able to measure themselves advantageously with foreign competitors, every day more numerous and more dangerous.

Modernist Show in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—In the Wamaker Galleries, the scene of many stimulating modern art shows, Louis Bouché, the director, has inaugurated the new season with a continuation of his radical program by assembling the work of four widely diverging talents. Three represent the modern English tradition, while the fourth works with a full-bodied impulse wholly Spanish in its intensity. Jules Marillac has lived and painted in Spain and in those Latin countries which are its derivatives, finding there a less sophisticated atmosphere and a more congenial "camaraderie" than in the studios and haunts of Paris where he made his studies.

The present exhibition, which introduces Mr. Marillac to American audiences, contains with one exception impressions of Havana, where he remained during a considerable period and imbued freely of its warmth and striking beauty. He has used the modern idiom of curiously correlated facts and a seemingly unplumbed point of view, which in itself has netted him designs of unquestioned forcefulness and originality, but which in no way hides the fact that his knowledge of rhythmic design, pulsating color, and a certain air of bravado, as if they had been painted to the sound of the castanets. They challenge one to come forth in admiration or scorn; they have something of that rich legacy which El Greco left behind him. They have the unexpectedness of things seen in a flash of lightning, are glimpses of lurid and turbulent moments in some tropical storm.

The English group are perhaps more idiomatic than would be expected, although much ground has

been broken by such men as Wyndham Lewis and Epstein; the water-colors, drawings and pastels of Cedric Morris, Lett Haines, and Henri Gaudier-Brzeska here exhibited give evidence of the unrest in the camp of British art as well. Mr. Haines and Mr. Morris are making their American debut. Mr. Haines has been endeavoring to abstract the vitality of the every-day world and distill it into his drawings and pastels. They have the aroma of a unique essence, pungent and piquant and somewhat heady. In the "Cirque de Paris" the consistent designing keeps the upper hand of the abstraction, but in many of these drawings, particularly in "With Women in the Outer Court," the line of reasoning is difficult to follow.

Henri Gaudier-Brzeska is known to New York galleries through his line drawings, which are in quality like structural lines of an Ingres drawing, the secondary touches left out, and the whole affair set down at twice the speed. His figure studies have a decided "ro," and if certain logical truths are sacrificed, it is that the flow of line may proceed unhampered. Some of his colored portrait drawings are very Slavic, running into caricature almost. Cedric Morris is interesting more as embodying the modern desire for untrammeled expression than for artistic achievement; the unusual history of an artist, discouraged by the rigidity of an academic training, giving up art, and then, years later, returning under the stimulus of the modern movement, to record his impressions in a manner thoroughly ingenious and untrained, belongs to Mr. Morris.

"The Faithful Heart," by Monckton Hoffe, brought from London by Max Marcin and Frederick Stanhope, will be produced at the Broadhurst Theater, New York, on Tuesday night of next week. The cast will include Tom Nesbitt, Flora Sheffield, Daisy Markham, Edward Poland, Lionel Pape, Daisy Belmore, Geraldine O'Brien and others.

A COLLECTION of wood block prints by Julius J. Lanke has been prepared for exhibition at Goodspeed's Book Shop, Ashburton Place, Boston, beginning next Monday. Mr. Lanke's art has a grace all its own, a charm largely arising out of the peculiarity of the medium. He has the wisdom to suit his methods to his material, cutting with the grain of the wood and making generous use of the powerful contrasts between the dark masses that have been but lightly touched and the brilliant whites of

spaces in which the lines are few but significant. "Winter" is one of his happiest efforts, the medium suits most of the subject so well. There is a breadth and serenity about Mr. Lanke's blocks that make them more than temporarily satisfying. Besides the pleasure that is to be taken in his skill, there is no larger enjoyment of a successful attainment of a whole effect—an atmosphere, an idea, a simple and strong expression of a concrete feeling for a time and a place.

Musical News and Reviews

A Classical Evening
at the "Prom" Concerts

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Friday—the "classical" night—usually represents the climax of each week's concerts during the promenade season at Queen's Hall, and when the C minor, Beethoven's most famous symphony, appears on the program, a full audience is assured. This year's performance, on Sept. 15, seemed more significant than ever, for there was that indefinable but very real rapport between performers and listeners through which the best in both is set free.

Sir Henry Wood's development as a Beethoven conductor is interesting to watch. Formerly he excelled in modern music, and tended, in the old, toward exaggeration, and the making of too many points. But year by year his Beethoven interpretations have grown in power till this performance of the C minor Symphony was very fine indeed—only just short of great. The first movement was splendidly direct, the finale irresistible in its rush. In the slow movement, unfortunately, some significant details were obscured, and the "Pie mosso" near the end was taken too quickly; also the opening phrase of the scherzo was unduly dwelt upon.

The concerto that evening was Beethoven's third for pianoforte, played by William Murdoch. He is too good an artist not to give a performance in which there were real virtues, and the last movement in particular was sparkling and full of fun. At the same time it must be admitted he never gave the sense of feeling intimately what he played, and his rhythms were not sufficiently comprehensive—his views short rather than long.

Bach's beautiful Suite No. 3 in D opened the second part of the program. A little contretemps in the second gavotte marred what would otherwise have been a good performance, but the fine playing of the trumpet deserved praise.

The vocalists were Leila Megane and Robert Radford. Was the former within her rights when, near the end of "Vol, che sapete," she introduced a high A flat? It sounded in dubious taste.

Paderewski Joins in
Honoring H. G. Tremaine

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, in a cable message sent from Morges, on Lake Geneva, Switzerland, and received here last night, consents to join a committee which is sponsoring a celebration in honor of the 25 years of service of Henry G. Tremaine as president of the Edison Company. It is said that Mr. Paderewski will be asked to take the chairmanship of the committee. The plans provide especially for concerts, to be given during the week of Nov. 20 to 26, in cities where the company's interests are represented, including New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Buenos Aires, London, Paris, Madrid and Melbourne. The programs will illustrate the achievements of Mr. Tremaine in the realm of mechanical reproduction of music on the piano.

Mr. Tremaine's career is described

as covering the period when the musical roll has had its principal developments, from the roll that reproduces music more or less under the guidance of the person operating the piano attachment to the one that gives back an exact reproduction of the playing of great artists. The celebration, which is being arranged by workers in the company, will be a sort of review of Mr. Tremaine's labors in making music accessible to people who cannot themselves perform on a keyboard instrument, and in sending forth the interpretations of distinguished pianists to corners of the world whither the pianists themselves do not travel.

German Opera Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Formal announcement is made of a season of Wagnerian opera to be given at the Manhattan Opera House in the German language, under the auspices of the German Opera House of Berlin, Georg Hartmann, director, from Feb. 12 to Feb. 19, 1923. The repertoire includes "Meistersinger," "Tristan and Isolde," "Lohengrin," "Flying Dutchman," "Tannhäuser," and the four operas of the "Ring." A few works by other German composers besides Wagner are also promised. Arrangements for the visit of the organization have been made by George Blumenthal.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

EMPIRE THEATRE, E-way & 40th St.
HENRY MILLER
RUTH CHATTERTON
in Henry Miller's Masterly Play
"LA TENDRESSE"
A big play, a great play, it theme the essence of life—may bigger than life itself; for it is love.

VANDERBILT W. 48th St. Eves. 8:30
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"The Torch-Bearers" is just as good a bit of reflection of life as Ibsen's "Ghosts" or "A Doll's House," and—oh, how beautifully it is being acted.—F. A. S. The Christian Science Monitor.

"THE TORCH-BEARERS"
BY GEORGE KELLY

SELWYN THEATRE, W. 42 St.
BARNEY BERNARD
ALEXANDER CARR in
"PARTNERS AGAIN"
By Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

TIMES SQ.
SMASHING COMEDY HIT
THE EXCITERS
with ALLAN DINEHART
and TALLAN BARKER
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

SHUBERT Theat., 46th St. W. by Ev. 8:30
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

Greenwich Village Follies
Fourth Annual Production

BETTER TIMES
AT THE HIPPODROME NOW
30-DAY MATINEES—2:15—8:15

FRAZEE WEST 42d St. Eves. 8:30
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"You will enjoy 'TAMMY FAN'—A Real Dilemma."
WILLIAM COURTNEY in
"Her Temporary Husband" By Edw. A. Foulton

Theatrical Notes

Two new productions are announced for the near future by Brook Pemberton. The first will be "Six Characters in Search of an Author," the work of Luigi Pirandello, adapted from Italian into English by Edward Storer. It will be produced in New York on Oct. 30. Before the holidays Mr. Pemberton will offer a musical version of Clare Kummer's comedy, "Good Gracious, Annabelle." Book, music and lyrics will be the work of Miss Kummer. The piece will be known in musical form as "Annabelle."

In 1923, on April 4, Juan Ponce, Knight of Leon, at the head of a small band of Spanish cavaliers and sailing in three caravels, will land on the beach at St. Augustine, Fla., and be greeted by thousands of Indians, headed by the great chief Inchebonnee. This will mark the beginning of a three-day historical pageant, preparations for which already have been started by an executive committee. April 4 will be Ponce de Leon day and will be featured by the landing of the Spanish knight and a sham battle will take place between his men and the Indians. Old Fort Marion and other landmarks about St. Augustine will form a background for this celebration.

Marc Klaw announces the production in New York of "The Wheel of Life," with Elsie Ferguson, on Nov. 27. "Listening In," by Carlyle Moore, will be produced out of town Oct. 23, with Ernest Glendinning in the leading rôle.

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George Arliss' New Picture Play

New York, Oct. 3
Special Correspondence
THE most important film on Broadway this week is at the Strand Theater, where George Arliss is seen in a picturization of a play by Jules Eckert Goodman, called "The Man Who Played God." It is founded on a story by the same name by Gouverneur Morris, and directed by Forrest Halsey. United Artists released the picture.

This is only the fourth photoplay in which Mr. Arliss has appeared, and it is to be regretted that there seems to be no finer screen material at hand for his use before the camera. He first came to the screen in his first American stage success, "The Devil," which did not lend itself readily to motion picture production; after that he was seen in "Disraeli," which was as worth while as a picture as it was a stage play, because of his distinguished acting. His next offering was "The Ruling Passion" in which he played the part of an American business man who could not give up active work, and ran a small garage business after his family fondly supposed him "retired." Although the play was interesting, it was hard for the public to find the courtly, polished Mr. Arliss convincing in working denim, adjusting carburetors, and filling gasoline tanks. His new play, although it gives him more scope for the polished acting and subtlety in which he excels, is still less adequate as a story. It is the sentimental sort of tale in which sugary sentiment completely obscures reality.

Mr. Arliss is cast as John Arden, world famous musician, who meets with sudden disaster at the height of his career. He loses the power of performing and enjoying music. He becomes bitter, broods over his loss, and is in a fair way to accept complete unhappiness when a new interest brings him back to joy and peace. He chances on the sorrows of a couple on a park bench, and a whim causes him, secretly, to extend aid to these persons and to indulge himself in eleemosynary actions.

From that point on the story loses interest. It follows the time worn paths of such plots, and tempts the audience to wonder what lasting good could have come of such spasmodic and indiscriminate charity either to the giver or to those who benefited temporarily by his charity. Arden reaches supreme heights of self-sacrifice and goes to absurd extremes to indulge himself in such sacrifices. In a dramatic way, his troubles are taken away from him, and he finds himself back again on the way to fame and fortune.

As a simple study of a man who is gradually shown the folly of bitterness and despondency, the picture would have had some merit. As it stands, many of the incidents are false and unconvincing.

As it is, however, there is satisfaction in watching the artistry of Mr. Arliss, and his power to delineate emotions on the screen. The others in the cast are adequate, although they serve only as foil for Mr. Arliss' more finished work.

Priscilla Dean appeared as "Cigarette" in Universal's adaptation of the novel by Ouida, "Under Two

Flags." The picture was shown at the Strand Theater, and is well directed and well presented. It is dramatically assembled, colorful in effect, and although it just misses being a great picture, it is still interesting and well worth while. It fully follows the book in every important particular, and the names of which audiences are grateful. Priscilla Dean is one of the younger stars, who shows ability and vivacity. She makes "Cigarette" a real character, and that will add to the recent dramatic impersonations before the camera.

George Melford, director for Paramount, and the cast which is working on "Java Head," a picture being made from Joseph Hergesheimer's novel by the same name, has arrived in the east and is working on interiors for the picture at Paramount's Long Island studio. The production will be made entirely in the east, and when the interiors are completed the company will go to Salem, Mass., where the scene of the novel was laid. It is a swiftly moving and dramatic tale of clipper ship days, in old Salem. The old houses and the harbor, which figured in the story will be used in the picture.

Mr. Hergesheimer was the author of "Tollable David," in which Richard Barthelmess appeared, and which was one of the best pictures in the past year. There is excellent material in "Java Head" for a colorful motion picture. It will be recalled that the son of a Salem sea captain brought back a Manchu bride to New England as the story was told by the author. The strange contrast of the exotic Oriental woman and the cool matron of Salem were pictured by Hergesheimer in an intensely dramatic way. Leatrice Joy, Raymond Hatton, and Jacqueline Logan, are playing the featured rôles, and Mr. Melford will be remembered for his work as director of Robert Louis Stevenson's "Tide" and "The Sheik." Arrangements have been made for Mr. Hergesheimer to collaborate with Waldemar Young, who is now in New York ready to begin work on the picture.

J. A. Mitchell's story of Vermont called "Amos Judd" has been pictured by Paramount and renamed "The Young Rajah." Rodolph Valentino is to play the title rôle. "This picture, too, will show the contrast of East and West, part of the scenes being in India and others in Vermont. Wanda Hawley will play with Valentino.

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2 Sheffield Fms 6 1/2s	101%	101%
1 Swift & Co 6 1/2s	97	97
FOREIGN BONDS		
5 Paulista Ry 7s	90	90

BOSTON STOCKS					
Closing Prices					
	Open	High	Low	Oct. 9	Oct. 8
Am Pneu	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	..
Am Pneu	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	3 3/4	..

Am T & T...	123%	123%	123%	123%	23%
Am T & T rts	4%	4%	4	4	4%

Am Wool pf..	110	110	109	108
Amoskeag ..	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	107 1/2
Aracad Cons ..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Bos & Alb... 148	148	148	148	148
Bos El ..	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Bos El 1 pf.. 125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2	125 1/2
Bos El 2 pf.. 105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Cal & Erie ..	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Cal & Hecia.. 289	289	289	289	289
Carson Hill ..	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Connor J T... 24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Connor rts ..	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cop Range ..	40	40	40	40

Davis Daly	4½	4½	4½	4½
East Butte	10	10	10	10
East Mfg Co.	9½	9½	9½	9½
E Mfg Ry	22	22	22	22
E Mfg Ry pf	71½	71½	71½	71½
Eastern S. S.	84½	85½	84	85
Edison Elec.	180	181½	180	181½
Elder Mfg	11½	11½	11½	11½
Franklin	2	2	2	2
Gen'l Elec.	22	22	22	22

Helvetia	1	1	1	1	..
Hood Rubber, 48	48	48	48	48	..
Int-Cement ..	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Island Creek, 104½	105	104	104	104	104½
Keweenaw ...	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½

Libby McNeill	9%	9%	9%	94	99
Mergenthaler	174	176	174	175	174
Mass Con Ml	3	3	3	2	3
Mass Gas	.. 88	88	88	88	871
Mass Gas pf.	72	72	72	72	72
My Old C	3%	3%	3%	3%	3%
Miss Riv Pw	31	31	31	31	31
Miss R P pf.	841	851	841	851	851
Mohawk	.. 611	611	691	591	601
Nat Leather	.. 9%	9%	9%	9%	9%
N M Oil	.. 11	11	11	11	11
Nipissing	.. 5%	5%	5%	5%	5%
Nor Electric	.. 11	11	11	11	11
Nor Worc	.. 100	100	100	100	..
Ojibway	.. 21	21	21	21	21
Orpheum	.. 261	261	251	251	261
Park City	.. 3%	3%	3%	3%	..
Pacific Mills	.. 157	157	157	157	157

Stewart War	51%	51%	51%	51%	..
Sup & Boston	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Swift & Co.	109	109	109	109	109
Swift Inter	23%	23%	23	23	23%
Torrington	42	42	42	42	..
Trinity	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
United	156	155	155	155	155%
Un Shoe Mch	44	44	43%	42%	43%
U S Smelting	43	43	43	43	42%
U S Smelt	48%	48%	47%	47%	48
Utah Consol.	2%	2%	2%	2%	..
Utah Apex	2%	2%	2%	2%	..
Utah Metals	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Waldorf Sys.	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
Winona	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½

LIBERTY BONDS					
3rd 4½s	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	99.74
4th 4½s	100.04	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Vic Ln 4½s.100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.24	100.34

OTHER BONDS				
Am Ar Ch 5s	55 1/4	55 1/4	55	55
Hood Tr 7s	100 1/4	100 1/2	100 1/4	100 1/4
Miss Riv 5s	95	95	95	94 1/2
West HT 5s	97	97	97	98

NEW ORLEANS COTTON				
	Open	High	Low	Close
Oct.	21.06	21.06	21.03	21.03
Dec.	20.98	21.16	20.94	21.04
Jan.	21.00	21.18	20.98	21.07

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have a checking or savings account in Boston, in a national bank, a member of the Federal Reserve System, with correspondents in leading cities, by simply writing us a letter.

Citizens National Bank

170 Summer St., Boston, U. S. A.

U. S. A.

REVIEW OF
THE WEEK IN
WALL STREET

"Melon" Stock Market Predicted—World News Confusing—War Debt Issue

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (Special).—To a greater extent than for some time individual stocks and the list as a whole seemed to respond to specific developments—domestic and international. In speculative circles the Near East situation had come finally to be regarded as susceptible of serious developments.

Naturally there was distinct relief over the week-end news that Mustafa Kemal Pasha, leader of the Turkish Nationalists, had agreed not to advance his troops further and to meet representatives of the allied powers in a preliminary peace conference.

This fortunate, but not unexpected development, so far as international bankers were concerned, was reflected in a sharp upturn in foreign exchange and in stocks in the New York market. The latter reacted temporarily, but it was easy to discern a more confident and buoyant tone than had prevailed previously in the present upward movement.

The European advances relative to the Near East were progressively reassuring until yesterday morning. From the start it was practically inconceivable that the Turkish Nationalists actually would bring war upon Great Britain and her allies.

But this was not the only European and international situation brought actively to the attention of Wall Street. The most striking and significant addresses by the most conspicuous bankers who appeared before the annual convention of the American Bankers Association, dealt with international and worldwide problems.

Special attention was given to the remarkably forceful and illuminating address of former Chancellor of the British Exchequer, Reginald McKenna. The market for British securities listed on the New York Stock Exchange was helped by his surprising statement that, despite all the American securities owned in Great Britain, mobilized by the Government during the war and sold in the United States, England still has foreign investments equal to between two and three times her war debt to the United States.

Wall Street liked also the statement by Ambassador Herrick before the bankers' convention that the task of settling German reparations and other European problems had reached the business man and banker stage, and that there was sufficient power represented in the convention hall to accomplish it all.

Running through the addresses of Mr. McKenna, Mr. Lamont, Mr. Kreech and others was the idea that not only should international war debts be scaled down as a result of a careful consideration at a conference at which all debtor and creditor nations would be represented, but that America could not much longer hold aloof from taking the leading part in comprehensive adjustment of these obligations. London cable advice said that the former Chancellor's address was favorably received there, but from Washington came assertions that the leading administration officials were rather cold to his proposals.

Debt Solution Expected. Regardless of what may be done in any specific way, Wall Street believes that within a year—and perhaps much sooner—Europe's economic and financial problems will be adjusted on a comprehensive scale.

Turning to purely domestic influences upon the stock market this week, special reference should be made of the effect, not only upon the stock directly involved, but also upon the whole list of industrial securities, of the proposal of the Standard Oil Company of California to more than double its capitalization and to declare a stock dividend of 100 per cent, and of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to make an even larger increase in its capitalization, reduce the par value of the stock from \$100 to \$25 a share, and to declare a stock dividend of 200 per cent.

The sharp advances in Standard Oil of New Jersey and National Biscuit in advance of definite news of a decided favorable character was attributed to plans of the part of the directors for something of a similar kind.

The explanation was offered that the California and New York corporations would not be planning to capitalize a considerable part of their large surpluses if the managements did not have confidence in the stability of the oil industry, the money market and business conditions in general.

A similar observation was made regarding the taking over by a prominent stock exchange firm of 30,000 shares of Lackawanna railroad stock, which caused a sharp upturn in that stock and helped other railroad issues also.

Generally speaking, constructive developments, both domestic and industrial, are looked for from this time on.

In speculative circles a "melon" stock market is predicted.

New York Market Price Range for Week Ended Saturday, October 7, 1922

"Melon" Stock Market Predictions—World News Confusing—War Debt Issue										Company										Tr. 1922—Div.										Company										Tr. 1922—Div.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

USE OF GAS IS TRIPLED IN 10 YEARS

Per Capita Limit, Once Thought High, Shrinks Into Insignificance—Meeting Oct. 23

Users of gas in the United States have consumed three times as much in the last 10 years as they did during the preceding decade. Sales for last year touched a new high figure of 326,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 7,000,000,000 cubic feet as compared with 1920, and 20,000,000,000 cubic feet over 1919, according to figures just compiled by the American Gas Association.

In making public the figures in connection with the annual convention and exhibition of the association, to be held in Atlantic City on Oct. 23, Dana D. Barnum, president of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, said:

"A few years ago gas companies thought they had reached the limit of their business when they sold annually 1,000 cubic feet per capita. The demand has grown until today it is 3,000 cubic feet per capita. The most remarkable feature of this growth is that during the years 1901 to 1911 gas sales increased 30 per cent, while during the years 1911 to 1921 the increase jumped to 80 per cent.

"Today the gas industry faces the greatest development of its history. Demands for service are increasing so fast that this year it will take hundreds of millions of dollars of new capital to meet them. During the year 1921 alone the industry took on 363,000 new customers, added 314,000 meters to its service facilities, built 1,000 additional miles of gas mains and increased the number of domestic appliances in use by 370,000 ranges, 150,000 water heaters and 144,000 space heaters."

According to Mr. Barnum, 46,700,000 persons in the United States are now served with manufactured gas through 69,500 miles of mains and 9,290,000 meters, the gas being used in 2,900,000 cooking appliances, 1,570,000 water heaters, 1,288,000 space heaters and 8,800,000 incandescent burners.

"Despite the wonderful strides that our business is making," Mr. Barnum says, "we are visualizing a time when solid fuel will no longer be used in our thickly populated cities, when coal strikes, transportation difficulties and abnormal fuel prices will have lost their terror for the consumer; when the smoke and grime of the cities will have been done away with. This is the task of the industry in the future and progress in its realization will be measured only by the degree of co-operation obtained from the public."

UPWARD TREND IN WHEAT PRICES

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—Wheat prices tended upward today during early dealings.

The opening, which ranged from unchanged figures to 3¢ higher, with December 1.06½ to 1.06½, and May 1.08½ to 1.08½, was followed by a slight setback, then something of a rally.

After starting a shade to 3¢ higher, with December 61½ to 61½, the corn market underwent a slight general sag. Oats started unchanged to 1¢ 3/4 up, with December 28½ to 28½, and then hardened a little on all deliveries. Provisions reflected the strength in hog values.

IRISH BUDGET FIGURE £37,709,586

DUBLIN, Oct. 6.—The Irish Finance Ministry issued today its fiscal estimates for the year 1922-23. They show a total expenditure forecast at £37,709,586. The Government will ask the Dail Eireann to vote a credit of £18,953,475 to cover the expenses from April 1, 1922, to the present time.

The cost of the army for the year is given as £7,245,000. Ten million pounds are assigned for compensation for destroyed property. The total to be allotted the Post Office Department is £2,750,000 and to education £4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS

Steel Company of Canada declared the regular quarterly 15 per cent preferred dividend, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 9.

Union Oil Company of California declared the usual extra dividend of \$1 a share and the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Oct. 23 to stock of record Oct. 10.

GERMAN BANK REPORT

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The Bank of Germany weekly compares as follows (in marks):

	This week	Last week
Coin	1,022,700,000	1,022,800,000
*Gold	1,004,300,000	1,004,300,000
Treas. cert.	21,829,000,000	27,294,000,000
Bills	50,054,400,000	43,107,200,000
Treas. bills	349,769,700,000	288,654,700,000
Advances	61,500,000	41,100,000
Investments	416,200,000	346,300,000
Other assets	17,682,300,000	13,469,500,000
Circulation	316,869,800,000	290,678,100,000
State deposits	20,024,200,000	16,909,700,000
Priv. deposits	72,978,100,000	54,713,100,000
Other liab.	13,835,000,000	11,271,900,000
Bank rate	8%	8%
Loan Bur. nts.	14,000,000,000	13,846,200,000

*With Bank of England this week 50,032,000; last week 50,032,000.

GERMAN COPPER OPERATIONS
BERLIN, Oct. 27.—The Otavi Mining Company of Berlin, the second largest copper mine in Africa, reports 18,000 tons of copper ore shipped from its South African mines from April to September this year, compared with 19,000 in the similar period of 1921. Crude lead shipments totaled 300 tons, compared with 150 in 1921.

ONTARIO OFFERS BONDS
TORONTO, Oct. 7.—The Treasurer of Ontario will open bids on Oct. 10 for \$20,000,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds of the Province. The bonds are to be paid for by Oct. 16.

FRENCH FIVE-YEAR TREASURY BONDS ARE TO BE OFFERED

PARIS, Oct. 7.—An issue of new 6 per cent three and five-year treasury bonds opens Monday. It is now clear the purpose of the Government is to find compensation for decreasing net sales of national defense bonds caused by the reduction of the interest rate in March, and by the growing volume of commercial paper available for banks. The income in August from interest on national defense bonds amounted to only 400,000,000 francs, compared with 1,214,000,000 in August, 1921.

The Minister of Finance, in addressing the Paris Chamber of Commerce, declared he was still faithful to the policy of cheapening money, and pleaded that a big funding loan must await settlement of the reparations and inter-allied debt questions. He also expressed the Government's continued hostility to inflation of the note issue, which, however, now stands at the highest figures for the year, at more than 37,500,000,000 francs, while the Bank of France advances to the state are only 300,000,000 francs below the limit agreed upon.

NEW CLOSED CAR TO BE ALL STEEL

The announcement that a new patented type of automobile is on the market has been received with interest in trade circles and by car owners. Dodge Brothers have been experimenting with an all-steel sedan in an endeavor to eliminate the wide spread of prices between the old enclosed car and the open car and thus reach a big latent market hitherto limited because of the higher cost of the sedan type.

This search for a low-priced enclosed car of acceptable quality has resulted in the placing on the market a steel-body business sedan and coupe, riveted and bolted together. The all-steel sedan is on exhibition in the Boston show rooms of the Henshaw Motor Company.

MARKET OPINIONS

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: The highly irregular market which we experienced yesterday when in spite of a big volume most of the leading stocks lost ground for the day indicates some selling throughout the list, and hence we may expect irregular action in the market. We advocate, but we must buy the individual stocks we wish to have whenever they sell off and not be influenced by the action of the main body of stocks.

Tucker, Anthony & Co., New York: Other things being equal, there exists fair probability that speculative interest will not reach its crest until some time in early November. We advocate unremitting conservatism, but would adhere to the long side for the present.

Richardson, Hill & Co., Boston: In addition to such high-grade rails as Atchafalaya, Canadian Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Southern Pacific, and Union Pacific, we believe the following issues contain attractive investment possibilities: American Locomotive, Baldwin Locomotive, Corn Products, International Harvester, Electric Storage Battery, American Telephone & Telegraph, Consolidated Gas, Westinghouse, and Western Union. Issues which apparently are subject to pool activities and which appear to contain speculative possibilities are: American International, International Paper, International Mercantile Marine preferred, United States Realty, Granby, Timken Roller Bearing and International Combustion Engineering. Such issues, while attractive, must, of course, be considered in the speculative class and are at all times subject to manipulative movements.

J. S. Bache & Co., New York: It must be reflected that the price movement is very much in the hands of speculators and that wide distribution of stocks is the aim of the various pools. It must also be borne in mind that there is new financing to be done and an atmosphere of optimism is essential for successful operations of this character. Large interests, consequently, are not averse to the present movement.

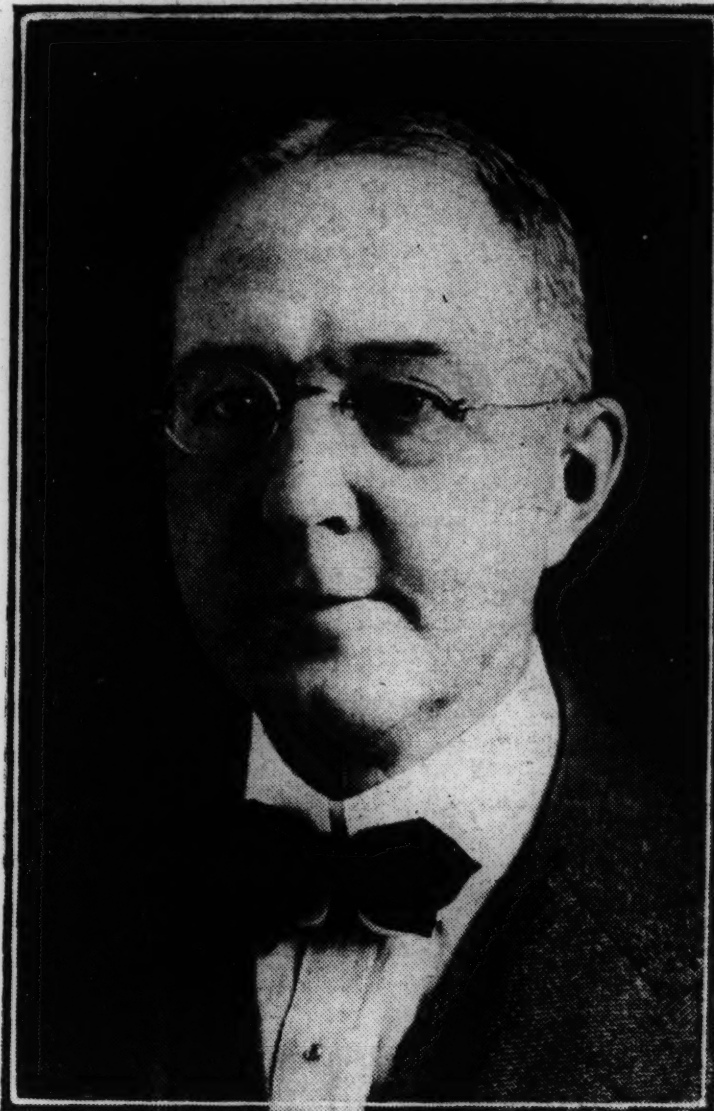
Whether or not a further substantial rise is possible of being engineered, it is never unwise, in periods like this, to realize existing profits.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: General business conditions appear for the most part to be improving. The car shortages, which are being reported, show that the industries of the country are becoming increasingly active, although this same lack of rolling stock leads to some apprehension as to its effect on business if such situation should become acute during the coming months.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: The stock market has new enjoyed 14 months of rising prices; all the signs indicate that we are entering on the final stage. This stage is likely to last several months, and during it we shall probably see quite a number of issues enjoy a substantial advance. While it is well enough to go along with the current, it is also advisable not to become so heavily laden down that one cannot easily step aside when we seem to be approaching the falls.

Schirmer, Atherton & Co., Boston: It is not strange that the oil stocks should constitute the backbone of the market, and we expect to see them occupy a forth-standing position for many months to come. In fact as popular vehicles of speculation, we know of no group of stocks so attractive at the present time as oils.

WEEK'S BANK CLEARINGS
NEW YORK, Oct. 6.—Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of \$7,411,757,000, an increase of 15.2 per cent over last year. Outside of New York there was an increase of 15.1 per cent over a year ago.



Samuel H. Beach

SAMUEL H. BEACH, vice-president of the Savings Bank Division, American Bankers Association, 1921-22, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa. He is now president of the Rome Savings Bank, Rome, N. Y.

Mr. Beach received his education in the public schools of Rome, N. Y. His business career began when he entered the employ there of a lumber merchant in 1880; 13 years later he purchased the business, now incorporated as the Beach Lumber Company, of which he is president.

In 1897 Mr. Beach was elected trustee of the Rome Savings Bank; he became vice-president in 1900 and has been president since 1907. He has held several public offices. In 1899 he was appointed by Gov. Theodore Roosevelt manager of the Rome State Custodial Asylum, and was reappointed in 1901 by Governor Odell. He was elected a member of the Rome Board of Education, serving from 1901 to 1906. In the latter year he was president of the board. From 1908 to 1910 he was a member of the Rome Board of Fire and Police Commissioners, having been its president in 1909 and 1910. In 1916 he was elected president of the Rome Chamber of Commerce.

As a delegate to the New York State Constitutional Convention in 1915, Mr. Beach was a member of the committee on state finance and on banking and insurance. In 1918 he was elected president of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York and re-elected in 1919. He is a member of the executive committee, National Association of Owners of Railroad Securities.

Mr. Beach is a member of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is a Republican. His home is Rome, N. Y.

SLIGHT RECOVERY TAKES PLACE IN LONDON MARKET

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON — A general, although slight, all-round recovery in stock exchange prices occurred since last week, reflecting the improved peace prospects in the Near East.

The recovery would have been more marked but for the serious situation which developed Friday, causing all classes of securities, especially the gilt-edged, to lose part of their earlier gains. Friday's prices, together with the net changes from the previous week, follow:

	%	S. D. Ch'ge
War Loan 5% 1929-47	100	.. +50
Brit. Cell & Chem Mfg.	8 1/2	+1-6
Co. Ltd. pf.	4 9	—
do. ordy	4 9	—
Courtaulds Ltd.	2 14	+3
Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd.	8 6	+1-12
Anglo-Am Corp. Soc. Africa	1 5	+3
De Beers Cons. deferred	12 15	+7 3/4
Rand Mines Ltd.	3	+2 3/4
Anglo-Am Oil Co. Ltd.	4 17	+7
Brit. Controlled Ltd. pf.	10 3	+2-3
do. ordy	9 2	—
Royal Dutch ordinary	39 10	+10
Shell Trad. & Trans. ordy	4 7 6	—
Radio Corp. of Amer. pf.	14 6	+ 3/4
do. com.	1 3	+ 3/4

*Rise or fall noted in shillings.

OIL CONCERN'S PROFITS

BERLIN, Oct. 7.—The German American Petroleum Company, a branch of Standard Oil of New Jersey, reports for 1921 net profits of 2,730,000,000 marks, compared with 2,390,000,000 in 1920. Gross profits totaled 4,990,000,000, compared with 3,190,000,000 marks.

DOMINION TEXTILE MAY SPLIT STOCK AND ISSUE BONDS

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—It is expected that the stock of the Dominion Textile Company will soon be split up on a basis of three new shares for one old. The present dividend on the shares is 12 per cent. It is not known yet whether it is the purpose of the company to declare dividends at the rate of 4 per cent on the divided stock, which would be equivalent to 12 per cent on the old stock, or to increase the rate to 5 per cent. The shares have moved up to 181 this week in expectation of the dividing of the shares.

The company is likely to be in the market in the near future with an issue of bonds. It is thought that the company may put out an offering of approximately \$1,000,000. Notice has already been given to holders of Series B gold bonds that it is the intention to retire this issue on March 31 next.

Of this issue \$1,162,000 is outstanding at present and the company a little later may make an offering of a similar amount to take care of the maturing issue.

PARSONS, TODD & CO. OPEN A NEW OFFICE

Marshall & Co., investment bankers of Boston, have opened a New York office at 44 Exchange Place under the name of Parsons, Todd & Co. The New York management will be under the direction of J. Watson Downes and T. Reid Rankin.

BRITISH TRADE AND INDUSTRY MARKING TIME

Metal Lines Have Been Stimulated by Pig Iron and Structural Steel Purchases

The general tendency of British trade and industry is to mark time, says a cable to the United States Department of Commerce.

Some activity has been noted in the metal line due largely to the United States' buying of pig iron and more demand from other export markets for British products.

In the steel market structural inquiries present the most encouraging features. The shipyards are still calling for very little material, but nevertheless general demands continue to improve. Steel buying during the month has been on a small-order basis, ranging from 20 to 100 tons per order.

Trade in textiles and woollens has been spotty, but notwithstanding this fact they have shown more consistency than the cotton trade.

There has been a considerable stir over the price reduction of 5d. a gallon in petroleum. It is expected that demand will increase and there will be a favorable reaction also on the sale of motor cars and a corresponding reduction in transport costs.

Considerable activity in new building is predicted on account of the lower costs of construction resulting from wage reductions and from the belief generally held that costs of materials are now near a stable basis.

Shipyard Affairs Trying
The situation in the Clyde shipyards has been quite serious. Many of the shipyards have been practically shut down, due largely to the prevailing lack of new contracts.

The industries in the Sheffield district have been somewhat encouraged by the better demand for machine tools, and several works extensions of interest have been brought into operation lately.

In the Birmingham district a slight advance toward more stable conditions was realized, and all branches of the engineering industry showed themselves slightly more active.

During the week ended Sept. 15 the British long-ton figures of coal production again dropped below the 5,000,000 mark which was realized during each of the four preceding weeks.

The long-ton output for the week ended Sept. 16 amounted to 4,944,700. German purchases continue to be heavy.

The coal price remains steady, at a level about 2s. above the low point reached before the American demand entered the British market.

The labor developments during the month have not been entirely satisfactory, notwithstanding continued decreases in unemployment returns, which on Sept. 18 amounted to 1,307,000 compared with 1,315,500 on Sept. 11 and 1,328,000 on Sept. 4. The coal miners are demanding consideration at the National Wage Board of a large increase in wages.

The situation of the tramway operators still remains unsettled.

The peculiar situation arising from the decision of the mills working American cotton to go on a short-time basis between Sept. 30 and Oct. 23, is expected in some circles to influence temporarily the British demand for that product.

Two hopeful signs in the labor market have been realized in the decision of the railway shippers to accept the wage reduction of 10s. a week, effective Oct. 1, and the agreement reached stabilizing the wages of dock workers on a lower scale.

Financial Circles Dull

A general dullness in London financial circles was noted throughout the month of September. The apprehension generally felt as to the political and economic problems in Europe and the Near East and the fact that this

is the holiday season were cited as the main causes. Since Aug. 1 new issues have been practically nil. The exchange market manifests almost the same instability as during August.

Toward the middle of the month there was considerable weakening in the sterling-dollar exchange, due partly to the wholesale purchase of dollars to finance imports from America. Continental exchanges also showed sympathetic movements.

Weekly bank clearings since August have averaged slightly more than £350,000,000 a week in London, and approximately £560,000,000 a week in the outlying districts.

Bank deposits have shown a considerably lower level. Between January and August there was a drop of £140,000,000 in bank deposits, the figure for the latter month being £732,154,000.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (Special).—The Board of United States General Appraisers has just handed down a rather unsatisfactory ruling on the tariff classification of imported real jet bracelets. The decision applies to a test case under the tariff act of 1913. The bracelets in question, imported by Borelli & Vitelli, were classified as jewelry and duty levied at the rate of 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 356. In challenging this classification the importers contended for classification under paragraph 98 of the 1913 act, with duty at only 45 per cent ad valorem.

In a lengthy opinion on the subject, Judge Sullivan points out that the collector's classification as jewelry was erroneous. At the same time, however, the claim under Paragraph 98 is held not to apply. The correct classification, therefore, is left undecided, with the result that a new case will undoubtedly be prepared. One result of the ruling will be to prevent appraisers from classifying this class of imports under the jewelry provisions of the new law.

Reappraisements just rendered by the Customs Board fix the correct tariff values on dressed furs, steel sheets and candy-making machinery, imported from Germany; anchovies imported from Spain; watch movements, imported from Switzerland, and cotton satins, imported from England.

ENGLISH ROADS' OUTLOOK BRIGHT

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The total tonnage on railways in the United Kingdom in 1921 was 222,129,313 tons, a decrease of 101,841,804 tons, falling off in mineral traffic being responsible for the decrease. There were 56,164 miles of track open, an increase of 66 miles. Passengers carried were 2,223,962,248, a decrease of 404,496,062, but 232,000,000 greater than 1913. Capital outstanding was £1,326,000,000, a decrease of £250,000,000. Leading railroad men declare the outlook better, than in years, and economies in coal and wages should make 1922 an improvement over last year.

DRY GOODS TRADE GAINS

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The wholesale dry goods business shows gain over last week, both in volume and number of orders. There were more buyers in the market than during corresponding week last year, says the John V. Farwell Company.

ONE BIG COMPANY IN GREAT BRITAIN FOR BROADCASTING

It may appear surprising to Americans that radio broadcasting on a large scale has not yet been begun in Great Britain. The reason is that British Government authorities and the radio manufacturers have been moving slowly to avoid confusion. Broadly, the British plan is to have all broadcasting done by a single organization, which will be sanctioned by the Government, operated by the manufacturers of receiving sets and financed jointly by both.

"The six principal manufacturers of radio equipment in Great Britain have incorporated a broadcasting company, stock ownership in which will be available to themselves and to any other manufacturers of radio receiving equipment in the British Isles," said Frank Gill of London, European chief engineer of the International Western Electric Company, and president-elect of the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, who has just arrived in the United States. "The broadcasting company will have a capital of £100,000, which has been guaranteed by these six manufacturers. Any bona-fide British manufacturer of wireless apparatus may join the company by subscribing to one or more shares.

"Amateur receiving sets have always required a license from the Post Office Department, which has supervision over all forms of communication. The Post office has agreed to pay to the broadcasting company half of this annual fee. The Postmaster-General believes it is to the real interest of the country that the Government should assist in providing the 'first-class broadcasting service.'"

CRUDE RUBBER MARKET FIRMER

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Spot delivery crude rubber smoked sheets are selling at 17 cents a pound, a gain of nearly three cents this week. The advance is attributed to the belief that the British colonial office will recommend this week compulsory restriction of rubber production.

The New York market, which for weeks has been dull, became active this week when several large tire producers made inquiries for fair-sized tonnages for October-November requirements. Although it is estimated at least 75,000 tons rubber are stored in New York, holders appear reluctant to sell at this time. It is believed in trade circles that if compulsory restriction is put into effect crude rubber will easily advance to 20 cents a pound.

GOOD FLEECE WOOLS HIGHER

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dispatches from Sydney, Australia, say that at the wool auction 9725 bales were sold, with Yorkshire and the Continent competing strongly. Prices advanced 5 to 10 per cent for all good fleece and best shirtings over the prices of last week. Fine crossbreds were unchanged. The sales will continue until Oct. 18 with total offerings 90,000 bales.

80. AMERICAN ROAD DIVIDEND
LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Buenos Aires Pacific Railway has declared a 5 per cent dividend, less the tax, on the second preferred stock.

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AMERICANS ENJOY
VISIT IN BELGRADE

Delegates to Interparliamentary Union Are Warmly Received

BELGRADE, Sept. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The American delegates to the Interparliamentary Congress at Vienna spent two days at Belgrade and were warmly received by the Yugoslavians. Among them were William B. McKinley, United States Senator from Illinois; Mr. Pinckney, Arthur G. Cold, secretary of the delegation; Mrs. Mattis and Mrs. Cole. Welcomed at the frontier by officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, they came to Belgrade by special train.

While in Belgrade they went for an excursion on the vessel Alexander, where they met the Minister of Justice. The president of the Legislative Committee toasted them in the absence from Belgrade of the president of the Parliament, in honor of the great American nation, "whom the Slavs hold in great esteem and sympathy."

Mr. McKinley, in a speech of lively humor, expressed the feeling of agreeable surprise which he and his friends felt at making the personal acquaintance of a people about whom they knew little hitherto except of their valor and their victories. He mentioned the great similarity which he observed between the Yugoslavians and the western and central states of the American Union, which are agricultural like Yugoslavia, and he expressed the hope that the Yugoslavians, in the same way as the Americans, would perfect their agricultural methods on the lines of other prosperous and progressive countries, since Yugoslavia is blessed with great natural resources and is inhabited by an industrious and enterprising people.

AIRMEN WILL TRY
FLIGHT NEXT YEAR
OVER TASMAN SEA

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Aug. 15 (Special Correspondence)—A New Zealand, Capt. G. H. Keat, is planning to fly across the Tasman Sea from a point in the southeastern corner of New South Wales to the city of Christchurch, in the South Island of New Zealand early in 1923. The distance is about 1500 miles. The possibility of such a flight has been discussed for the last two years on both sides of the Tasman Sea, and if Government assistance had been forthcoming the attempt would have been made long ago.

But neither the New Zealand Government nor the Australian Government has encouraged the venture, owing apparently because of a belief that the cost may be large. The sea that separates New Zealand from Australia is one of the stormiest. It stretches of ocean in the world. It is exposed to the blast of gales that drive up from the vast ice-fields of the Antarctic Continent and its weather conditions are notoriously uncertain. Moreover, the number of ships plying between the two continents is not large enough to offer much assistance to an airman flying over its turbulent surface.

A Sopwith machine with a 250 horsepower engine is to be used by Captain Keat, who is going to England to make final arrangements with the manufacturers. This airman had a fine record of service during the war. He went from New Zealand to Australia to win his captaincy and distinguished flying cross in the field. He was engaged for some time in home defense over London against Zeppelins. Later, he gained distinction in France. His companion will be Capt. Bruce Ross, a former pilot of the Royal Air Force.

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IN A BEAUTIFUL HOME, Woodmere, L. I., 35 min. from New York City, owner will accommodate couple or woman, who will appreciate congenial home with harmonious environment; beautiful room with bath. Address Box 648, Woodmere, L. I. Tel. Woodmere 3402.

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DESIRABLE sunny room, all conveniences, quiet house; 110 York St., Boston, Mass. 81st St. Phone mora, Schuyler 8914, N. Y. C.

COOLIDGE CORNER, Brookline, Mass.—Large well furnished room for 1 or 2 people; private family. 118 Pleasant St., Phone 1968-M.

FURNISHED room in cultured private family, in desirable Westlake district. 1040 Westlake Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. Tel. 44702.

SINGLE or double room, reliable house, modern improvements 70 Gainsborough St., Suite 4, Boston, Mass.

SUNNY outside room, attractively furnished, near bath, CRESNE, 310 W. 55th St., New York City.

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BOYS FOR SELECT private home; best of care; close to city; country; private section, near N. Y. C. references. Phone 211-J, Tompkinsville, WILSON, 2112 Clove Ave., Rosebank P. O., Grammer, S. I.

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ROOM for mother and child; care for child part time. SMITH, 162 E. 88th St., Murray Hill 1015, New York City.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MANUFACTURERS making a machine or device, unknown in New England, which performs a necessary service in an improved way can have it introduced quickly if willing to prove its merit. Address R. M. HUGHES, 22 Cypress Place, Brooklyn, Mass.

WHOLESALE and retail ice cream, pastries and catering business and cafe; fine location; large sold; excellent equipment; unusual opportunity; sacrifice price. Box 208, Hollywood Post Office, Calif.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to invest in steady growing business, toys, cards, and gifts; good location. Box F-64, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. C.

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WANTED—Efficient, refined people for the following positions: cook and butler for small family in the south; cook for family in Cleveland, Ohio for general household duties; New York City and Boston; nursery governess for one child; domestic and engineer for apartment building in Boston; references. E. G. LAURET, Service Bureau, 49 Newbury St., Boston.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—An experienced cook and an upstairs maid willing to help with washing and in care of children (Protestants), who will appreciate a good home. MRS. HAROLD T. CLARK, 2019 Fairmount Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio.

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THE HOME FORUM

From Old Book Shop to Innsbruck

WAS ever a thing once seen, and apparently forgotten, which did not recur in memory at a chance reference, a word, a scent, a sound? Thus in my old secondhand book shop, two steps down and through a low doorway, the very leaves of certain volumes, yellowed and torn, exhale an odor which carries me back to the low-ceiled sitting-room of an old farm-house, the comfortable stove, the patient aunts reading and re-reading from pages which were well-worn then.

Yesterday in this shadowy place, filled with the thoughts, the hopes, the ambitions of generations of writers, I picked up a novel of Stephen Crane's, and turning a casual page I caught some words, descriptive of Coney Island, to be sure, but taking me back to the Tyrol for all that. They told of Tyrolean singers, their voices wafted from a distance, who "sang under trees festooned with yellow lanterns." This was quite enough to capture my imagination; but today, wandering through the Metropolitan as I often do to keep my senses in tune with the beauty that is so often lost in our city streets, I ran across Sargent's "Tyrolean Interior," a rustic room, three women and two men seated at a table, meal-time, the sunlight striking across the group, and reflected on the opposite wall. And so, with these reminders of a place I never had forgotten, but kept ever in the background of memory as one of the old friends and true who, in spite of change and experience, remain the same, I revisit that picturesque rival of Salzburg, Innsbruck, the capital of Tyrol since 1420, where she lies on both sides of the Inn not far from the entrance of the Ill, and girdled by the German Alps. High to the north they rise, jagged limestone summits, Seegrubenspitzen, Brandjoch, Frau Hitt, Rumerspitze, above the slopes of the Mittelgebirge; to the south, beyond Berg Isel, Waldraster Spitze. A mild winter climate, has this city, sheltered as she is by her mountains.

Hungerburg, that plateau from which one may see the magnificence of this Austrian country, may be reached by a cable railway which crosses the river by a bridge and rises over a viaduct to the height of two thousand eight hundred and fifteen feet. You may have your luncheon there, too, or you could once, under the trees and coming down traverse the town by tram and take the few minutes' climb up Berg Isel, an easy path, to see the spot where Andreas Hofer, in 1809, battled with the French and the Bavarians for possession of "the Bridge of the Inn"—the town—1816 this hill has belonged to the "Kaiser-Jäger" (Tyrolean Riflemen), who there have their rifle range. Near it stands the bronze statue of Hofer by Natter, placed some time in the last decade of the past century. The Regimental Museum contains many relics.

This town, which is first mentioned in a document of the year 1151, is quaint and interesting. The University, founded in 1673, has a splendid library, I think more than two hundred thousand books. Of course, the principal street is called Mariateresien-Strasse; nowhere in Austria can you escape the name of this ruler, as ubiquitous as Napoleon in France or as Bismarck once was in Germany. The Goldenes Dachl, that gilded copper roof covering a late Gothic balcony, belongs to a palace built by him of the "empty pockets." Count Frederick of Tyrol. The reliefs on the upper parapet show dancers and jugglers performing before the Emperor Maximilian I and his wife. The Franciscan church also contains a monument to this emperor. The imperial palace, the Hofburg, has gardens stretching along the river; there are the Ferdinandsdenkmal and several other museums, a town hall, a theater. Besides the wonderful scenery, the beautiful setting of this attractive town, there are enough things of interest in the old part and the new to keep the visitor charmed for many days.

At the Grauen Baren we had supper one moonlight night, listening to the Tyrolean singers yodel, and absorbing the Alpine atmosphere which that peculiar style of singing gives. The tables were crowded with mountain climbers in all the regalia necessary to that arduous occupation, their packs beside them, and the inevitable little feather in their hats. We lost ourselves in local color. The singer yodeled on and on. And only when they descended from their platform and sold us post-cards of themselves, telling us the while that they had toured the United States did we come out of our trance, and find the world but a small place after all. R. L. A.

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Building the Fireplace

As the cold winds of September began to blow my resolution was taken. "That fireplace must be built. My daughter shall not be cheated of beaming ceilings and the glory of the blazing log."

Zulime, in alarm, cried out as mother used to do: "Consider the expense!"

"Consider the comfort, the beauty of the embers. Think of Mary Isabel with her eyes reflecting their light. Imagine the old soldier sitting on the hearth holding his granddaughter."

"I can see you are bound to do it," she said, "but where can it be built?"

"Alas! there was only one available space, a narrow wall between the two west windows. 'We'll cut the windows down, or move the wall,' I said, with calm resolution."

"I hate a little fireplace," protested Zulime.

"It can't be huge," I admitted. "It can be as deep as we want it."

Having decided upon the enterprise I hurried forth to engage the hands to do the work. I could not endure a day's delay.

The first carpenter with whom I spoke knew nothing about such things. The next one had helped to put in one small "hard-coal, wall pocket," and the third man had seen fireplaces in Norway, but remembered little about their construction. After studying Zulime's sketch of what we wanted, he gloomily remarked, "I don't believe I can make that thing see."

"Can't you build a thing like this?" I asked a plasterer, showing him a magazine picture of a fireplace.

He studied it with care, turning it from side to side. "A rough pile of brick like that?"

"Just like that."

"Common red brick?"

"Yes, just the kind you use for outside walls."

"If you'll get a carpenter to lay it out maybe I can do it," he answered, but would fix no date for beginning the work.

The whole household became involved in the campaign. While the gardener and my father chipped the mortar from the bricks which I threw down, Zulime drew another plan for the arch and the hearth, and Mary

Isabel sat on the lawn, and shouted at her busy father, high in the sky.

Our neighbors, hitherto vastly entertained by our urban eccentricities, expressed an intense interest in our plan for an open fire. "Do you expect it to heat the house?" asked Mrs. Dutcher, and Aunt Maria said: "An open fire is nice to look at, but expensive to keep going."

"Sam McKinley heartily applauded. 'I'm glad to hear you're going back to the old-fashioned fireplace. They were good things to sit by. I'd like one myself, but I never'd get my wife to consent. She says they are too much trouble to keep in order.'"

At last the mason came, and together he and I laid out the ground plan of the structure. By means of

Idlers

The gypsies lit their fires by the chalk-pit gate anew. And the hopped horses sipped in the further dusk and dew: The gnats flocked round the smoke like idlers as they were. And through the gorse and bushes the owls began to churr.

An ell above the woods the last of sunset glowed With a dusky gold that filled the pond beside the road: The crickets had done, the leas all silent lay. And the carrier's clattering wheels went past and died away.

—Edmund Blunden.

good, dull, leaden, drowsy place, where every article of furniture reminded you that you came there to sleep. . . . There was no wakeful reflection of the fire there, as in your modern chambers, which upon the darkest nights have a watchful consciousness of French polish; the old Spanish mahogany winked at it now and then, as a dozing cat or dog might, nothing more. The very size and shape, the hopeless immovability, of the bedstead, and wardrobe, and in a minor degree of even the chairs and tables, provoked sleep. . . . Even the old stuffed fox upon the top of the wardrobe was devoid of any spark of vigilance, for his glass eye had fallen out, and he slumbered as he stood. —Dickens.

Habitation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE old song, "Home, Sweet Home," there runs a line, "Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home." The little chick which creeps under the mother's wing at nightfall utters a grateful peep of confidence in the loving protection offered; and the king in his castle no doubt has a somewhat kindred feeling of security. The innate longing for a refuge from the cares of the world, a place offering comfort, protection, and shelter from the storm, can, however, be completely satisfied only by spiritual means; for no material habitation, no geographical location, no place of abode, however sealed from weather or beautified by art, can furnish satisfactory asylum from the seeming mental torment of sorrow, or the belief of physical suffering.

"Home is the dearest spot on earth," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 58 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." To the human sense, home is restricted to accustomed surroundings, which at best give only a measure of peace; to spiritual sense, on the other hand, man lives, moves, and has his being in God, who offers peace and protection to all His creation under every circumstance. The psalmist sang, "In the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion: in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me." The pavilion of the Lord is not any particular place, but a peaceful mental state; and as divine Mind, God, is omnipresent, it follows that man's spiritual habitation must be everywhere. Therefore, when beset by fretful worries and suffering, one has but to realize the presence of divine Principle; and immediately one comes under the law of divine Love, and thereby is enabled to enjoy all the benefits of peace and protection contingent upon the comprehension of the true relationship between God and man. "The secret place of the most High," referred to in the ninety-first psalm, is not a geographical location or building, but a condition of perfect understanding, "secret" or hidden from worldly-mindedness.

A soldier in a hospital bed moaned, "I want to go home." His earthly home was far away, thousands of miles across rough seas and rugged mountains, a journey that would have tried even a stout heart. While it is possible that, could he have withstood the arduous travel, the transporting of his body to the family domicile might have improved his belief of health, this result nevertheless would have been brought about by the mental soothing received therefrom, far more than from the beloved surroundings. Altered behavior result—

Larkspur Ladies

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like Early Victorian dames they stand. Rows and clusters and twos and twos; With air so stately and prim and grand. For all the fading of pinks and blues, Demure the faces the bonnets hide, Deep in their frills, so cool and shady: Only the bees may peep inside. For shy and sweet is a Larkspur Lady.

Long in the garden ways they walk, Whispering secrets, fragrant, dim: Long in the summer days they talk: Blackbird listens? Who cares for him? Nobody, hearing them, would betray Secret old-time whispered story: No one, surely, would take away From Larkspur Ladies their old-time glory.

Elizabeth S. Fleming.

The Painter's Ardor

He (the painter) goes to nature for facts, relation values—material; as a man, before writing a historical novel, reads up memoirs. But it is not by reading memoirs that he has learned the selective criterion. He has learnt that in the practice of his art, and he will never learn it well, but when disengaged from the ardent struggle of immediate representation, of realistic and ex facto art. He learns it in the crystallization of daydreams; in changing, not in copying fact; in the pursuit of the ideal, not in the study of nature. These temples of art are, as you say, inaccessible to the realistic climber. It is not by looking at the sea that you get—

"The multitudinous seas incarnadine," nor by looking at Mont Blanc that you find—

"And visited all night by troops of stars."

A kind of ardour in the blood is the mother of all this; and according as this ardour is swayed by knowledge and seconded by craft, the art expression flows clear, and significance and charm, like a moon rising, are born above the barren jungle of mere symbols.—Henry James.

The Banjo Player

There is music in me, the music of a peasant people. I wander through the levee, picking my banjo and singing my songs of the cabin and the field. At the Last Chance Saloon I am as welcome as the violets in March; there is always food and drink for me there, and the times of those who love honest music. Behind the railroad tracks the little children clap their hands and love me as they love Kris Kringle. But I fear that I am a failure. Last night a woman called me a troubadour. What is a troubadour? —Fenton Johnson.

Stephen Crane's Manor House

By that time he had taken Brede Place—an immense, haunted and unrestored Elizabethan manor house, lying . . . low in a Sussex valley. I fancy I was responsible for introducing him to the Place; at any rate I had known it for many years before he came there. And, with characteristic enthusiasm, though he would still declare that he had no use for battlefields—he led there the life of an Elizabethan baron. Rushes covered the floors; dogs lay beneath the table to gnaw the bones that fell . . . The house was filled with stray dogs, lost cats, and, as if in tides, indiscriminately chosen bands of irresponsible guests, would fill and recede from the half-gathered to admire the structure and to cheer the workmen on their way.

The little inequalities which came into the brickwork delighted us. These "accidentals" as the painters say, were quite as we wished them to be. Privately, our bricklayer considered us "Crazy." The idea of putting common rough brick on the inside of a house!

The mason called insistently for more brick, more mortar, and the chimney (the only outside chimney in Hamilton township) rose grandly, alarmingly above the roof—whilst I gained a reputation for princely expenditure which it will take me a long time to live down. . . .

One by one the bricks slipped into place. "Oh, how beautiful the fire would be on a day like this!" exclaimed Zulime. "Do you think it will ever be finished? I can't believe it. It's all a dream. It won't draw—or something. It's too good to be true."

"It will be done tonight—and it will draw," I stoutly replied. At noon, the inside being done, Otto went outside to complete the top, tolling heroically in the drizzle.

At last, for the fourth time we cleaned the room of all but a few chips of the sill, which I intended to use for our first blaze. Then, at my command, Zulime took one end of the thick, rough mantel and together we swung it into place above the arch. Our fireplace was complete! Breathlessly we waited the signal to apply the match.

At five o'clock the mason from the chimney top cheerily called, "Let 'er go!"

Striking a match I handed it to Zulime. She touched it to the shavings. Our chimney took life. It drew! It roared!

Pulling the curtains close, to shut out the waning daylight, we drew our chairs about our hearth whereon the golden firelight was playing. We forgot our troubles, and Mary Isabel, pointing her pink, inch-long forefinger at it, laughed with glee. Never again would she sit above a black hole in the floor to warm her toes. Out of the corners of the room the mystic ancestral shadows leap, to play for her sake upon the walls. "She will now acquire the poet's fund of sweet subconscious memories," I declared. . . . Centuries of history are involved in its flickering shadows. We have put ourselves in touch with our Anglo-Saxon ancestors at last. —Hamelin Garland, in "A Daughter of the Middle Border."

At the Blue Dragon

It was none of your frivolous and preposterously bright bedrooms where nobody can close an eye with any kind of propriety or decent regard to the association of ideas; but it was a

SOME twenty-five miles from London there stands, surrounded by a moat, one of the oldest houses of old England, the objective, as we see from the visitors' book, of many an American tourist. Ightham Mote is in the midst of historic country; not far afield is the Pilgrims' Way, still visible, along which Chaucer's Canterbury Pilgrims rode from the Tabard at Southwark on the journey to the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket; while, to the right of that ancient path, lies the battlefield of Blackslack, where the Kentishmen who rose under Sir Thomas Wyatt against the marriage of Queen Mary with Philip II. of Spain were defeated in 1554. But Ightham Mote dates much farther back than Wyatt's rebellion. Its first owner, Sir Ivo de Haut, built the original mansion in Henry II's days, about 1180, and his family held it, with two brief intervals, from that time down to 1521.

The old hall, now in excellent preservation, was built about 1340 by Sir Thomas Cawne, and the tower over the entrance is of Henry VIII's time. Twice has this quaint, old-world dwelling been associated with stirring events in English history. For one of its owners was the notorious Sir Robert Brakenbury, who was governor of the Tower of London when Edward V and his brother were betrayed there. Brakenbury came from Denton in Durham, but Ightham Mote was one of the manors bestowed upon him by Richard III as the reward of his services in 1483. Two years later, the Mote was restored to its original proprietors by Henry VII, who, together with his Queen, is still gratefully portrayed in a window in the village church.

Even more interesting is the second appearance of the Mote in general history. The tradition is, that Dorothy Selby, whose husband was then lord of the mansion, revealed to Lord Montague the existence of the Gunpowder Plot. An inscription in the parish church—although the Mote has a chapel of its own, dating from 1521—still describes her as a lady.

"Whose art disclosed that plot, which, had it taken, Rome had triumphed, and Briton's walls had shaken."

Well may the gateway still preserve the arms of the Selby family!

The Mote came into the hands of its present owners, the Colyer Ferguson family, by purchase in 1889 and every Friday the public is admitted to view. The coats-of-arms are a study in heraldry; an old culverin in the courtyard reminds us by its date of the later Stuart times; for here all is old—Plantagenet, Tudor and Stuart—an epitome, in fact, of much English history. It is hard to believe that London is only an hour distant by motor car.

The war has changed the face of this Kentish landscape. Hops have given place to wheat; east-houses have been abandoned or converted into quaint-looking dwellings with conical roofs, like the headress of an Oriental potentate. A new road from London to the sea, eighty feet wide, is being driven through the chalk above Wrotham, nominally for motor traffic; really to give employment to the unemployed. England has always known how to combine progress with tradition, the new with the old, the modern with the medieval.

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Boston, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1922

EDITORIALS

No OTHER reasonable view, in the light of the opinion expressed by the chief law officer of the Department

The Law and the Flag

could have been taken of the Eighteenth Amendment and the enforcement code designed to make that amendment effective, than that construing it as forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes on ships carrying the American flag. But it seems that the formal opinion of the Attorney-General was required to provide the necessary impulse to a full enforcement of the law. Gradually, under circumstances that should not have been ignored, the tendency has been to regard American ships in foreign or neutral waters as without the territory of the United States. Mr. Daugherty makes it quite clear that under the decisions of the federal courts the uniform view has been that such ships are, in fact, within the territory of the United States, and that they are subject in all particulars to the laws of their country.

As to the enforceability of the law itself, Mr. Daugherty does not express the least doubt. In fact, he intimates that the Eighteenth Amendment is self-enforcing, and that the Volstead Act, threatened with nullifying amendments, is simply supplementary to, or an auxiliary of, the constitutional prohibition upon the proscribed traffic. And this integrity of the fundamental law, it is pointed out in Mr. Daugherty's official communication to the President, is maintained wherever the Stars and Stripes indicate the presence, fixed or temporary, of the federal authority. The protection sought and realized under the flag imposes an obligation which cannot be avoided. That is obedience to the law of the land.

The far-reaching effect of the conclusions of the Attorney-General is indicated in the finding that, while the law applies strictly to American ships in home and foreign waters, it applies equally to ships under foreign flags in the territorial waters of the United States. The opinion seems to leave no doubt whatever as to the intent and purpose of the Constitution and the act passed in support of the amendment in question. That there will be appeals and delays in an effort to postpone the enforcement of the law as it applies to foreign ships there is no doubt. But such delays are not disastrous if the end sought can finally be gained.

In regard to the matter of enforcement in general, the same observation might be made. It has been shown that the immediate complete enforcement of the prohibition law was not possible. But that it will be made possible there can be no doubt. A social reform of such magnitude cannot be accomplished in a moment, by legislation or by education. It is enough, for the moment, that in the effort to establish this great reform there has been no backward step. The courts and the law officers of the Government, with but few exceptions, have sustained every honest effort made toward enforcement. The result has been that the saloon has been outlawed forever in the territory over which the American flag floats, no matter whether that territory is in America, in the Pacific islands, or on the high seas.

AN APPARENTLY forgotten—and a memorably sinister—page of history was recalled the other day by an illustration in the pages of a magazine dealing with current events. The picture showed

"The Man on Horseback" Again

Mustapha Kemal Pasha in strangely modern military dress, astride a beautiful horse—the sort of charger that Napoleon the "Great," or Caesar, or Alexander the "Great," might have ridden before an army flushed with victory. The inscription under the photograph was the most significant part of the illustration. It read, simply, "The Man on Horseback."

The conception of Mustapha Kemal Pasha as "the man on horseback" naturally recalled that page of history, so vivid that it has survived the centuries in the thoughts of many races in southeastern Europe. Indeed, the reign of fire and sword that accompanied that wild ride of a wild race is a latent memory of Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs, Rumanians, and Albanians today. Perhaps it was the revival of the old terror, inherent for many generations, that helped to destroy Greek morale and to push the Greek débâcle to its tragic conclusion at Smyrna.

But, apart from the symbolism peculiar to the Turkish race, the figure of Mustapha Kemal as the "man on horseback" is of wider and even more sinister significance to the world beyond the Near East. For during many centuries preceding Armistice Day, in 1918, "the man on horseback," whether a German, or a Frenchman, or a Russian, or of whatever nationality, was the controller of human destinies, the maker of treaties, the breaker of treaties, and the master of men. After Armistice Day, 1918, it was the earnest hope of many millions of men and women, that that man had been eliminated as the dominating factor in the lives of nations. And yet, in 1922, we find him triumphantly annulling a great verdict of history, a verdict brought in behalf of humanity.

And yet this reversal of the righteous verdict of humanity was wrought by a man on horseback—and what is more, by a Turkish man on horseback. The fact that the first of the great treaties that had been imposed by humanity for its safety has been annulled by a man on horseback is something that must be recognized. The tragic cleavage among the powers that has made this miscarriage of international justice possible is a fearful disclosure of the thinness of the crust upon which civilization is tottering after the great test to which it was subjected, and the great failure which was recorded in its history.

HAVING emerged, apparently to their own satisfaction, from the recent strike, the roads in the United States are now making bitter complaint that the great rush of business threatens their lines with a breakdown. The inevitable car shortage which seems to attend every revival of prosperity has become acute. The Interstate Commerce Commission reports that this increasing car shortage constitutes a problem with which neither the Government officials nor the railroad-heads are able to cope. A Washington dispatch rather flippantly quotes a Government official as saying that "shippers would be doing themselves and the country a favor by playing golf, or doing some equally harmless thing for the next two weeks, so that the roads could handle the freight, the transportation of which is imperative." It is probable that embargoes will be ordered upon non-essential freight.

If this were an unusual situation in the great transportation industry it might be dismissed as a matter that would correct itself, but it is indeed a recurrent phenomenon. Apparently in the business of railroad transportation it is always a feast or a famine. Either the roads are complaining of a lack of business and asking authority to stimulate business by raising their rates, or else they are complaining of such a rush of business that they cannot supply the necessary cars. During dull times they are too poor, apparently, to build cars. During flush times the need is pressing and there is no opportunity to build. They are in the position of that favorite of early American fiction, the man whom the Arkansas Traveler discovered, sitting under a leaky roof. It had been leaky all his life, because when it didn't rain the roof didn't leak, and when it did rain of course he could not go on the roof to mend it.

Mr. Henry Ford, whose views on questions of industrial organization are of the very highest sagacity and importance, in writing recently about the railroad problem as viewed in the light of his experience with his own road, remarked that any business, the conduct of which was unsatisfactory alike to its managers, its employees, and the public it sought to serve, must be regarded as a business badly managed. This is emphatically the case with American railroads. Neither the traveling nor the shipping public is satisfied with the service. The employees are perennially striking or threatening to strike. The ostensible managers are always either apologizing for conditions which they deplore or promising that in the future they are going to remedy conditions which are at the moment unsatisfactory. Mr. Ford explains this situation by saying that the managers of the railroads are not managers at all, that, in fact, the roads are managed by financiers in that section of New York upon which he turns his batteries of invective—Wall Street.

Be that as it may, the railroad situation may well be regarded as one which should enlist the greatest and most careful attention of the Nation. The American bankers, in their session at New York, called upon the Government to support in every way measures "which tend to improve the transportation systems either on land or sea." While the resolution, from which these words were taken, went on to expatiate on the importance of the merchant marine, it was evident that the equal importance of a system of railroad transportation by which alone freight can be brought to ships at the docks was equally under consideration. Perhaps the bankers might help to correct the situation without relying wholly on governmental activities. They might take up the charge, which is brought by Mr. Ford, but which is in fact only an echo of a very general public opinion current for half a century, that there has been too much financing and too little railroading in the management of American roads. If that opinion is well founded, it is for the financiers to do the housecleaning and not for the Government.

It is a problem that has engaged the earnest attention of the very best minds in the United States for many decades. We will not say that it is not nearer a solution than ever before. Such financial crimes as those involved in the wrecking of Erie and of the Rock Island lines, years ago, would probably be impossible of commission today. But even now there is room for a drastic reform in railroad management, and for an attempt to enforce the theory that the roads should be run strictly as a business proposition, making their money by serving the public, and without reliance either upon legal chicanery or political power to cover up gross violations of the first rules of good business.

WHATEVER may be the present attitude of the native peoples of Santo Domingo and Haiti toward the oft-discussed question of annexation by the United States, the establishment of a protectorate, or absolute independence guaranteed according to the newly accepted definition of self-determination, it may be safely assumed that they no longer desire to see continued the occupation of the island by the American military. They, no doubt, could supply many interesting and some surprising facts to the chronicler who might set about writing a history of the enforced occupation of the island, now, happily, drawing to a close. There is a persistent conviction among the people of the United States that a true record of the events following the diplomatic interchanges begun by President Wilson and Secretary Bryan late in the year 1915, to be followed by the landing of marines early in 1916 and the continuous occupation of the island since that time, has not been written. Possibly it never will be written, largely for the reason that as between the dominant political parties in the United States the issue is one that neither would welcome.

And yet who is ready to show that the general policy which both the Wilson and Harding administrations have

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approved or condoned in the conduct of Dominican affairs was not made necessary by events which could not have been avoided under the then existing circumstances? The islanders, whether Dominicans or Haitians, have never, it must be said, shown themselves responsive to the influences which the institutions and ideals of America have exerted elsewhere, in the East as well as in the West. It would be interesting, nevertheless, if one could estimate what might have been the result had the earlier movement toward annexation of the island been carried out. The inclination is to believe that the present would have vindicated the plan so wisely furthered as long ago as 1867, when William H. Seward, the man who negotiated the transfer of Alaska to the United States, advised, after a visit to Santo Domingo, that proposals considered in 1845 for the transfer of the island be resumed. The record of strife and contention among a people who have failed to prove their ability to govern themselves might not have darkened the pages of the island's history.

Again, in the Administration of President Grant, the matter of annexation was revived, apparently upon motion of the Dominicans. As a result of negotiations then carried on, a treaty was actually drawn up under the terms of which the island was to pass to the United States upon payment of \$1,500,000. The treaty was ratified by the Dominican people, but partisan opposition to the policies of President Grant defeated its acceptance by Congress. Again the people of the island proposed terms which amounted almost to an appeal for annexation, but nothing ever resulted.

The conviction may be that as a result of what many regard as this shortsighted policy, the people of the United States have paid in money, and the people of the island in economic losses and in an enforced adherence to obsolete policies of government, many times the sum proposed as the purchase price under the rejected treaty. But a half-century in the history of a people or of a nation is but as a year in the final working out of its problems. Today offers the same opportunity for a beginning on the path of progress as was offered in 1845 or at any time thereafter. Possibly the desire of the islanders, now so clearly manifested, to throw off all political restraint marks their real emancipation. They are convinced, evidently, that their progress cannot be along the line which even a friendly military occupation suggests.

MUSIC as a subject of study and credit in schools has been discussed in the United States ever since the twentieth century began, but it was perhaps never brought so near the point of practical definition as in a piece of writing which Thomas Whitney Surette and Archibald T. Davison have lately prepared and sent to the college entrance examination board in New York, Thomas S. Fiske of Columbia University, secretary. Is music, forsooth, a mere advanced trade, like cabinetmaking and silversmithing, or is it really an intellectual pursuit, like languages and mathematics? The two men who have addressed themselves to the board maintain that it should indeed be regarded as a disciplinary pursuit of the first order; and they are said to have set forth in their communication a method and a program wherewith musical study can be put on an equal footing in a college preparatory course with Latin, geometry or anything else.

Formally speaking, what Mr. Surette, music lecturer and teachers' trainer, and Dr. Davison, music professor and glee club director, have done, is to submit a petition to the entrance board; and what, in turn, Professor Fiske, permanent office representative of the board, has done is to put the Surette-Davison petition on the calendar for report and discussion at the next convenient assembling of the members at New York headquarters. Whether the petitioners succeed in making the entrance board take favorable action or not depends, without doubt, on many things besides the pertinence of their facts and the cogency of their reasoning. They cannot expect to secure a broadening of the scheme of college admission requirements simply on the persuasion of a theory.

But the theory of the two Massachusetts musicians, Mr. Surette of Concord and Mr. Davison of Cambridge, should command the attention of every schoolmaster who wishes to keep up with advanced educational ideas. It might well engage the interest, too, of every young person intending to enter an American college, who wants to get an early acquaintance with music. Mr. Surette and Dr. Davison, after having looked at the question from inside both the grade class room and the college lecture hall, have concluded that music, if taken altogether off the playing and singing basis and treated from the standpoint of listening and appreciation, becomes a study of the same general rank as Roman history or English literature. The pupil may or may not be able to play the piano or hold a part in a chorus. That has nothing to do with the matter. In the proposed college entrance course, he is taught to know the various schools and periods of composition and to recognize and place works in their era and style when he hears them performed. He learns, that is to say, through the use of his perceptions and the exercise of his taste; and when, in due time, he faces the college admission examiners in music, he has to give proof of the extent to which those perceptions have been trained and that taste has been cultivated.

To undertake enterprises of large sweep and high strategic demand is nothing new for Messrs. Surette and Davison. The reform they put through in the public schools of Boston ten years or so ago, whereby the music course, gone stale with technique, was freshened by folk-song, attests that. All they need, apparently, to guarantee them a good outcome, is opposition. If only some distinguished pedagogues of conservative tendencies will come forward and speak somewhat vehemently against the petition they have laid before the entrance board, they will be pretty sure, if the past furnishes ground for judgment, to find success.

A Practical Definition of Music

Editorial Notes

THERE is just one thing to do in connection with the present lumber situation in America, and that is to make effective a national forest policy which will insure the future of the American lumber supply. It is not necessary here to go into details of such a policy, even if it were possible, but the essential necessity is to keep a forest on the land and to reforest areas which are better suited to growing trees than for any other purpose. America still has 2,200,000,000 board feet of merchantable timber, sufficient to support a yearly cut of 40,000,000,000 feet for more than half a century, and now is the time to act, before it is too late. Otherwise, the future is likely to see the following news dispatch duplicated in much larger degree and with corresponding expenditure involved:

The lumber for Coney Island's new "board walk," now is passing through the ports of New Orleans and Savannah, Ga., on its way to New York's playground. . . . Approximately five-sixths of the lumber to be used in the construction of this new feature of Coney Island's will be southern yellow pine from the forests of Louisiana and Florida.

Home industries, after all, if properly taken care of, make exceedingly satisfactory investments.

CABLED reports to The Christian Science Monitor bring the bad tidings that France is considering the transfer of her present Ambassador to Washington, M. J. Jules Jusserand. Such action would put an unfortunate climax to a record of diplomatic blundering at Paris which has gravely affected the position of France before the American public. M. Jusserand has been by way of filling for his country in American esteem much the same position as that which Lord Bryce maintained for Great Britain. Author of many books written in English, notably his "With Americans of Past and Present Days," an LL. D. of several American universities, and a former president of the American Historical Association, M. Jusserand has identified himself with the intellectual life of the United States as have few foreign diplomatists. Informed opinion at Washington would greatly deplore his transfer to any other post.

It is interesting to read that the Okonola Industrial School "is one of the Negro schools of the south that teaches most forcibly patriotism, dignity of labor, racial co-operation, and good will." Racial co-operation and good will need to be taught the Negroes, not only of the South but of America. Racial co-operation and good will need to be taught, in no less measure, to the whites both of the South and of the West of America—not only in relation to the Negro question but in the more inclusive phase of building up an American nation. An encouraging result of the morale and the activities of Okonola Industrial School is seen in the fact that a Mississippi newspaper which twenty years ago opposed the school is now heartily supporting it. Thus goes on the campaign to develop racial co-operation and good will, the solid bases for the building up of a nation out of the heterogeneous elements that constitute America.

DESPITE the efforts of the opponents of prohibition in America to discredit this reform, evidences multiply daily to show that the men whose opinions really count fully appreciate the good that it has already accomplished. Thus Senator Sheppard of Texas quoted H. L. Badham, president of the Bessemer Coal, Iron & Land Company of Birmingham, Ala., the other day, as being firm in his recognition of the benefits noticeable in the mining camps. Mr. Sheppard added:

What Mr. Badham told me has been supported by the heads of other great steel, iron, coke, coal, oil and other companies.

Such testimony might be added to almost endlessly, but it is unnecessary. Prohibition is established as a permanence in the United States, and the sooner the opponents realize this, the less trouble they will cause themselves.

IT WAS a gratifying forecast made by A. Leo Stevens, who took part in the first dirigible flight in the United States in 1902, concerning the future prospects of the dirigible, because it carried the vision of peace time activities and not war and destruction. Mr. Stevens said he expected that very soon approximately one-third of the traveling population of the country would be flying in these balloons, which he believed would vary in size from the small "vest pocket" type to mammoth machines carrying from ten to twenty motors. How much more satisfactory that is than the announcement from Washington that the latest development in bombing planes—the Barling bomber—will probably be flying by Nov. 30. When will it be generally recognized that the best way to insure war is to make preparations for war?

SHOULD the recent solar eclipse uphold the Einstein theory of relativity, there will necessarily be some rapid turning in the traces. For instance, a number of German professors filed a protest the other day against the consideration of this subject at the congress of German scientists in Leipzig on the ground that very many and very respected physicists and mathematicians reject the theory of relativity, not only as an unsubstantiated hypothesis, but even as a basically false and logically untenable fiction. Apparently the day has not yet passed when the criterion for research and investigation was summed up in the dictum, "I don't believe it, and therefore it is not so, and hence it must not be discussed."

CALAMITOUS results are accruing from the use of compounded intoxicating drinks, according to Dr. James Whitney Hall, chairman of the Medical Commission on Insanity for Cook County, Ill. These include an increase of more than 100 per cent in insane cases in Chicago, the patients being described as presenting a terrible spectacle. It is fortunately the case that evil, when it becomes sufficiently virulent, destroys itself.

THE MEDINA (O.) REPORTER carries the news item that at the conclusion of Mr. So-and-so's speech the real enjoyment of the evening began. But no matter how poorly he acquitted himself, need it have been put quite so bluntly?